PRESIDENCY, NORTH & CENTRAL INDIA EDITION.

REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE

No business has thrived like Insurance during last 10 years. 15

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE

Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929. 16

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XIX NO. 117— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, MAY, 20, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA

HOW INDIA'S DEBT IS PILED UP

NEW 6 P. C. STERLING LOAN

Issue Of £10,000,000 Bonds In London

CAUSES SENSATION IN INDIA

Last February the Government of India issued fifteen crore rupees loan at five and a half per cent. And now comes the surprising news that the Government has issued a sterling loan of one crore at six per cent! No wonder responsible quarters characterise this as broad day-light dissipation of India's resources.

The Bank of England in order to facilitate trade has reduced its rate to the unprecedented figure of 2-1/2 per cent. That when money is so cheap the Government should have the audacity to issue a six per cent Sterling loan is portent of Government's admission of financial bankruptcy.

If the Government of India indulges in the periodic habit of issuing loans at 6 per cent then the financial burden that Swaraj Government will inherit will greatly handicap it in its initial stages.

LONDON May 19.

Ten million sterling six per cent India Loan redeemable in 1933/35 at issue price of hundred is being under-written to-day.

OBJECT OF LOAN.

The Bank of England has issued prospectus of India Loan mentioned earlier. Prospectus says that proceeds of loan will be used to provide funds for capital expenditure on railways in India and for general purposes.—Reuter.

Proceeds For Capital Expenditure On Indian Railways And "General Purposes"

—:o:—

The Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, has issued the following press communique:—

The Secretary of State for India is issuing to-day the prospectus of a sterling loan of £10,000,000 in the form of 1933-34 Bonds. The issue price is £100 per cent. The Bonds will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. If not previously redeemed, the Bonds will be repaid at par on the 15th December 1934, but the Secretary of State for India reserves the right, on giving three calendar months' notice in the London Gazette, to redeem the Bonds at par on, or at any time after, the 15th December 1933. Subscription lists in London will be closed on or before Thursday, the 21st May 1931. Subscriptions to this loan will be received in India at the offices of the Imperial Bank of India at Calcutta, Bomoay, Madras, Rangoon and Karachi. Applicants in India may also arrange for a remitting bank to send a telegraphic transfer in favour of the Imperial Bank of India's London Office and submit a certificate by the remitting bank that this has been done, together with their application to the Imperial Bank of India. In such case the certificate handed to the Imperial Bank of India will be accepted as evidence of the date of payment after the receipt by the Bank's London Office of the sums transferred. Arrangements have been made to transmit applications lodged with the Imperial Bank to its London Office by immediate cable. Further particulars regarding the actual terms of the prospectus can be obtained from the office of the Imperial Bank of India at the above-mentioned places.

2. The proceeds of the loan will be used for capital expenditure on railways in India and for general purposes authorised by "The Trustee Act, 1925" (subject to the provisions of Section 7 of that Act) and Trustees may invest therein unless expressly forbidden by the instrument (if any), creating the trust.

This issue is made under the provisions of the East India Loans Act, 1923 and previous Acts. The proceeds of the Issue will be used for railway capital expenditure and for general purposes.

If not previously redeemed, the Bonds will be repaid at par on the 15th December 1934: but the Secretary of State for India reserves to himself the right, on giving three calendar months' notice in the "London Gazette", to redeem the Bonds at par on, or at any time after, the 15th December 1933.

The Bonds will be issued in denominations of £50, £100, £200, £500, £1,000 and £5,000 and will be free of Stamp Duty.

HALF YEARLY INTERESTS.

Interest will be payable half yearly at the Bank of England on the 15th June and the 15th December.

Applications, which must be accompanied by a deposit of £5 per cent will be received at the Bank of England Loans Office, 5 and 6, Lombard Street, E.C., 3. In case of partial allotment the balance of the amount paid as deposit will be applied towards the payment of the first instalment; should there be a surplus after making that payment such surplus will be refunded by cheque.

Applications may be for the whole or any part of the issue in multiples of £50. No allotments will be made for a loss amount than £50.

Instalments may be paid in full after allotments under discount at the rate of £2 per cen per annum. In the case of full payments made before the 2nd June 1931, discount will only be allowed from the latter date. Default in the payment of any instalment by its proper date will render the deposit any any instalments previously paid liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Scrip certificates to Bearer, with coupons attached for the interest due on the 15th December 1931 will be issued in exchange for allotment letters; and fully paid scrip certificates may be exchanged in due course for bonds to bearer. Notice will be given in the press when the bonds are ready for issue. A commission of 5s. per £100 will be paid to bankers and stockbrokers on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

The list will be closed on or before Thursday the 21st May 1931.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RECEIPTS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS IN INDIA.

Subscriptions will be received in India at the office of the Imperial Bank of India at Calcutta Bombay, Madras, Rangoon and Karachi. Applicants should tender with their applications an amount equal to the percentage of the amount of the loan applied for stated in the prospectus to be due on application. They may also tender, in lieu of cash, a certificate from any bank having an office in London to the effect that it has issued a telegraphic transfer for such amount in favour o the London Office of the Imperial Bank of India. Such certificates will be accepted an evidence of the date of payment only after receipt by the London Office of the Imperial Bank of India of the sums remitted.

2. In order to secure the fullest opportunity for residents in India to subscribe to the loan, arrangements have been made to transmit applications lodged with the Imperial Bank of India by immediate cable.

3. The Imperial Bank of India will telegraph to its London Office the particulars of the applications received daily while the lists of the loan are open, and the London office of the Imperial Bank of India will put in the necessary applications to the Bank of England.

.. The payment of instalments due an allotment may be made either by sterling draft or, as in the case of the initial deposit, in the form of sterling telegraphic trans-

(Continued on page 7.)

COVT. COMMUNIQUE

Interest payable half yearly on the 15th June and the 15th December.

A first payment of £3 per £100 Bond being a first half year's interest will be made on the 15th December, 1931.

Price of issue—£100 per cent payable as follows:—

On application	£ 5 p.c
On Tuesday, 2nd June, 1931	£50 "
On Friday, 3rd July 1931	£45 "
Total	£100 p.c.

The Bonds are an investment

20000 SWEEPERS GO ON STRIKE IN RANGOON

RANGOON, May 18.

Over 260 Corporation conservancy "coolies" went on strike yesterday as a protest against the new system of work introduced, while the rest, numbering nearly 2,000 have joined them in sympathy since the morning. But owing to a settlement having been reached with the Corporation authorities to-day, they are expected to resume work this evening.—A. P.

VILLAGERS CLASH WITH POLICE

—:o:—

Fire Opened Killing 5 And Injuring 15

OPPOSITION TO POLICE PATROL

SIMLA, May 19

Information has been received of a clash between villagers and the Police in the Ferozepore district, as a result of which five died and fifteen are slightly wounded. It appears that there had been under consideration a proposal to shift a police post to the village of Khuyn Sarwar. The proposal was welcomed by the proprietory body who offered a site and buildings free of cost. The Government did not accept this offer and decided to pay rent. Notwithstanding the welcome offered by the proprietary body, the police on arrival at the village last week-end found strong opposition to their presence from the disorderly elements of the lower classes who endeavoured to obstruct the access of police to the wells and water supply. The zaildar and lumbardars were called to a consultation and a small body including a few persons proceeded on the afternoon of the 16th to a watering place. They were set upon by a crowd estimated at 250 armed with lathis and chavis. An assault was made on a subinspector who escaped with a chavi cut on his uniform. One foot constable received two practures, another constable's arm was badly bruised and possibly fractured and the whole police party received lathi injuries. In order to extricate themselves from their dangerous situation the Sub-Inspector fired one shot from his revolver. The crowd imagining that the police had only blank rifles redoubled their efforts and became necessary to fire. Three were killed and seven seriously wounded of whom two subsequently succumbed. Ten are slightly wounded. 30 arrests were made on the spot. The District Magistrate proceeded immediately to the spot and magisterial enquiry was opened on the 17th. The Commissioner also visited the spot on the 18th. All is now quiet.—A. P.

CALCUTTA POSTAL ROBBERY

—:o:—

Three Young Men Arrested

DACCA, May 18.

Three more young men were arrested and some more houses searched yesterday in connection with the postal robbery.

One of the men was taken into custody from Dacca Hall and the second at Santi Boarding, Tanti Bazaar.

This man received serious injuries some time ago when preparing fireworks and had his left arm amputated

The third was arrested at Joydebpur about twenty miles from Dacca.—A.P.

"ESTABLISH YOU CLAIM BY SERVICE & SACRIFICE"

Dr. Alam's Advice To Minorities

MUTTRA, May 19.

The District Political Conference concluded its session under the presidentship of Dr. Alam, who advised Muslim and other minorities to establish their claims by service and suffering—A. P.

FURTHER CASUALTIES

'New Constitution Favoured," Says Sidky Pasha.

LONDON, May 19.

Cairo.—Seven rioters have been killed and several wounded, one police officer and three policemen have been injured. This is the casualty list resulting from the disturbances in three villages in Dakahlia province on the last and most difficult day of primary elections. Two other deaths elsewhere are also reported.

"NEW" CONSTITUTION FAVOURED."

Premier Sidky Pasha says that 65 per cent. of the electorat went to polls, and thus favoured the new Constitution. He deplored bloodshed which was the last resort to avoid anarchy.—Reuter.

CHARGE FRAMED AGAINST Sgt. MACKENZIE

Midnight Visit To Cell Recalled

VELINKAR'S MEMORY TEST FOR MISS KRISHNAKUMARI

Interesting evidence was recorded when the case in which sergeant Mackenzie and police constable Vichare attached to the Esplanade Police Station are charged with insult (Section 504 I.P.C.) was resumed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Tuesday.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, defence counsel, sought to test the memory of a witness by asking her to memorise a couple of lines from poetry and repeat them to the court. He asked the witness to memorise the following words: "Lives of great men all remind us. We can make our life sublime."

MEMORY TEST.

The witness however complained that this was too long a sentence to memorise.

Mr. B. T. Desai, Counsel for the complainant, asked Mr. Velinkar to put to the witness only one sentence and then try her memory.

The complainant in this case is the father of Miss Lila Sayad, an 18-year old girl, who was arrested along with 21 other ladies during the flag salutation ceremony at Azad Maidan on October 26, which is known as "Black Sunday". The case arose out of an incident alleged to have taken place in the Esplanade lock-up on the midnight of October 26.

MADE TO STAND.

Mrs. Rohini Sakalkar was the first witness examined on Tuesday. She said that she was one of the 22 ladies arrested on the Azad Maidan on the morning of October 26. After arrest all the ladies were taken to the Esplanade lock-up. Twelve of them including the witness were kept in one cell and the rest were lodged in a separate cell. That evening at about 7 o'clock all the 12 ladies from the cell of the witness were taken to the charge room where they were made to stand.

"I AM A BACHELOR."

There Sergeant Mackenzie, the first accused, took down their names and addresses. While doing so the Sergeant remarked "Oh there are so many unmarried girls and I am a bachelor. Oh lovely, pretty, sweet misses, what can I say!" To this Miss Lila Sayad protested and asked the sergeant to mind his business. The ladies were detained in the charge room until the other batch of 10 were brought and their names and addresses were also recorded. The first accused while taking down the names of the latter again repeated previous words. After this the ladies were conducted to their respective cells.

MID-NIGHT BUGS.

At midnight, the witness proceeded, the first and the second accused passed by their cell. The accused again approached the cell in which the witness and other ladies were kept. Sergeant Mackenzie then called out "Lila, Lila are you sleeping." To this Miss Lila Sayad did not give any reply and even then the accused repeated. Thereupon the second accused addressing the ladies said: "Are there many bugs here, do they bite you"?

Witness told the second accused: Yes there are many bugs but what have you to do with that?

KEY OF LOCK UP.

Continuing witness wrote out on a piece of paper the incident that followed. The writing which was read in the court was to this effect. "Sergeant Mackenzie asked for the key of the lock-up and said I want a girl. The second accused replied that he had no key and addressing the ladies said "Will you come out to sleep"? Both the accused then left place."

Cross-examined by Mr. S. G. Velinkar, defence counsel, witness said that she had studied upto the sixth standard. She left school in 1925 and joined the civil disobedience movement in September last. When she was arrested she wore a blue tunic and belt which was their uniform. Miss Lila Sayad was her captain.

Is Miss Lila a very bad tempered girl?—I don't know.

SWEET TEMPERED?

You must answer. Is she a fire-eater?—Witness said that the question should be translated to her as she did not follow English.

Mr. Velinkar said that he wanted to test her knowledge of English and asked: "Is she sweet tempered"?—The witness replied in the affirmative.

Were you jubilant when you were taken to the charge room?—Witness again said that she did not understand the question.

Mr. B. T. Desai protested and said that the questions must be translated to the witness. Otherwise, there was a chance of misunderstanding.

HAPPY AT ARREST.

Mr. Velinkar said that he was reducing his question to simple language and asked "Were you happy when you were arrested"?—Witness: Yes.

Mr. Velinkar: Has any Englishman ever spoken to you?—I want the question in Marathi.

When the question was put in Marathi the witness replied in the negative.

To further questions witness said that she had a strong memory and she would be able to repeat a short sentence from memory.

LIVES OF GREAT MEN REMINDED.

Mr. Velinkar: Will you repeat those words from memory. "Lives of great men all remind us. We can make our life sublime."

The witness complained that it

(Continued on Page 7.)

"MAHATMA, A TOOL OF MOSCOW!"

Diehards' Howl And Vilification In Commons.

DR. DALTON SURPRISED AT ABUSE HEAPED ON GANDHIJI

LONDON, May 18.

The Soviet Government persistently and constantly broke its pledges to Britain regarding propaganda, declared Sir Austen Camberlain, in the course of a debate in the House of Commons on the Foreign Office estimates, urging the British Government to take action and cease to be the laughing-stock of the world.

Mr. MacDonald replied that the only very great wisdom and patience that Sir A. Chamberlain himself had shown during his term of office in dealing with the Soviet should continue to influence Britain. He agreed that the Agents of

the Third International were very expert fishers in troubled waters and India at the moment gave them opportunities. Unsettlement in India might be increased by the "Pravda" articles or the Red Shirt propaganda: but Mr. Churchill at home did exactly the same thing, though he did not accuse him of deliberately stirring up trouble. If Soviet mischief was to be treated seriously Mr. Churchill would have to be remembered.

Trade returns with Russia were disquieting. They all wished they were better, but when the trade agreement was denounced in 1927, trade went down. Therefore, there was no reason why the trade agreement with the Soviet should be interrupted, although the Government recognised that breaches of the Soviet agreement had occurred. A break would not improve the position in India and China.

Dr. Dalton, winding up the debate, emphasised the complete failure of Communism in Britain and said that "It has got galloping consumption". There was no serious matter with any part of the British Empire.

"MAHATMA, A TOOL OF MOSCOW."

Referring to the suggestion the Mahatma Gandhi was the tool of Moscow (Commander Oliver Locker-Lampson had previously said that if Mahatma Gandhi wore trousers the Russian roubles would be found in his pockets). Dr. Dalton said that he was surprised at the gross abuse heaped on Mahatma Gandhi in Moscow. Mahatma Gandhi shared with the British Government in India the hatred and scorn of the Communists. If the relations with the Soviet were broken off, it would render futile the prospects of the Disarmament Conference.

The Commons in the debate on Russia rejected by 243 votes to 223 Sir A. Chamberlain's motion to reduce the Foreign Office estimates.—Reuter.

Sjt Rajwade Released

FROM BIJAPUR JAIL ON MONDAY.

Mr. Ramachandra Shankar Rajwade, Editor of "Karma Yogi", Sholapur, who was sentenced under the Martial Law regime last year to 7 years' imprisonment and Rs. 10,000 fine has, the "Kesari" of Poona understands, been released on Monday (18th instant from the Bijapur jail.

MAHARASHTRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

Session At Panvel?

(From Our Correspondent).

PANVEL, May 17.

Elections of all the Taluka and other Congress Committees in Kolaba District were held on or before the 15th instant, as that was the last date for the purpose of the annual elections. The Panvel Committee has elected Mr. Chapsi Purshottom as President and Messrs. Gupte and Patwardhan as Secretaries.

Mr. Hari Moreshwar Joshi, whose entry was banned in this District since October 10th till the other day, came here and saw the Congress workers and relatives of the Chirnar Case accused. He also addressed a meeting on Congress work.

The Congress workers here intend to request the Maharashtra Congress Committee Executive to hold the session of the Maharashtra Provincial Conference at Panvel. Talks have already begun, but local workers would much rather like to see the Chirner Case through before the Conference is held.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET JULY

New York, May 19.

Previous Closing Rate	9.17
To-day's Opening Rate	9.11
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	9.12
Difference	—.05

Broach Expectation A/M. Rs. 171
Broach Expectation J/A. Rs. 176

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET JULY

Liverpool, May 19.

Previous Closing Rate	5.01
To-day's Opening Rate	4.97
Difference	—.09
To-day's Closing Rate	4.97
Difference	—.04

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, May 19.

Silver Ready	12 9/16
Lower	5/16
Silver Forward	12 7/16
Lower	5/16

Tone of Market:—China Sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, May 19.

1st Settlement	42 10 0
2nd Settlement	42 5 0

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

for first Sixteen Words

One Anna

for each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for. Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant

WANTED few energetic SALESMEN on Rs. 40/- plus Rs. 15/- as T. A. p. m plus extra commission to sell and secure orders for our Tea, Medicines etc. Candidates able to invest Rs. 50/- or such in the Company need apply with one anna stamp to:—INLAND TRADER'S (INDIA) LTD. 29, Strand Road, Calcutta.
A.

WANTED FOR OVERSEAS—Competent stenographers, Mechanical, Gas Engineers, cashiers, Boilermaker, chargemen and springsmiths. And for Bombay, Accountants knowing correspondence and typing, Architecture Draughtsmen, and Indent clerks. Apply in person with original certificates to P. DUBASH & CO., Recruiting Contractors, Sultan Maunzil, Chira Bazaar, Girgaon Road, Bombay.
R4955

WANTED—A GUJARATI GRADUATE or a B. T. to work as an ASSISTANT MASTER in the Palanpur High School on a salary of Rs. 60—5/2—100. The post is not a permanent one at present, but the candidate selected, may, after a period of probation for one year, be asked to continue in service for some years more. Apply with copies of testimonials, etc. to the HEAD MASTER, Palanpur High School, Palanpur.
A 3001

WANTED—AGENTS and DISTRICT AGENTS for People's Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore on very liberal terms with free Insurance. Apply PHONDGE, SANSARE & CO., Chief Agents for Deccan, 84, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R4446A

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR L M and S or M.B.B.S. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials age and experience, stating lowest terms of salary to HONY. SECRETARIES, Female Hospital Trust Fund, Palanpur (N. G.) (B. B. and C. I. Ry.)
A R5030

WANTED—For a sound Indian Office, LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS and CANVASSERS on handsome terms. Most liberal and unvexatious contracts. The opportunity for real producers. Apply with particulars Box No. 897, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
A R4982

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR for the Dufferin Hospital at Fort Sandeman. Pay Rs. 200/- a month with furnished quarters. Fort Sandeman is District Headquarters on N.W.R. Candidates possessing qualifications higher than a Sub-Assistant Surgeon will be preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Residency Surgeon and G.M.O. in Baluchistan, Quetta.
A 3027

WANTED—A GRADUATE of PERSIAN LANGUAGE, strong in English and Urdu to act as a Head Master in Anglo-Urdu Middle School, Malegaon, Dist. Nasik. Salary Rs. 50 p.m. The post is permanent and preference will be given to a person with teaching qualifications. Applications, stating caste, age and qualifications should reach the undersigned before 31st May, 1931. Chairman, School Committee, Municipality, Malegaon, Dist. Nasik.
A 3025

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph Wireless Station Master and Electrical Courses. Railway Fare PAID. Boarding arrangements. Prospectus on two anna stamps:—ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, CLOCK TOWER, DELHI.
A R 4304

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—A GUJRATI FAST TYPIST with knowledge of accounts. Must join immediately. Salary Rs. 50/- with prospects. Apply Box No. 931, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5065

WANTED—a B.T. or B.A.S.T.C.D. for the N. G. Jhaveri Jain High School, Surat. Apply to the HEAD MASTER, stating qualifications, previous experience and minimum salary expected.
A 3029

INCORPORATED ACCOUNTANT has vacancy for ARTICLED CLERK. Incorporated Accountant's Apprentice. Moderate Premium. Only for graduates. Apply Box No. 904, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5000

WANTED—a capable SAW-DOCTOR. Thorough knowledge of Band-Saws and Band-sawing Machines very essential. One who could undertake charge need only apply in writing stating previous experience and qualifications and salary wanted. THE MANAGER, Sewree Saw Mills, Bombay 15.
A R5061

Situations Wanted

ALL ROUND BUSINESS EXPERIENCED Gujarati, Foreign and Swadeshi Piecegoods sales man, knowing correspondence and typing seeks EMPLOYMENT in any capacity. Apply Box No. 930, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5064

EXPERIENCED BUILDING SUPERVISOR seeks SITUATION; thoroughly acquainted with measurements accounts, etc. Please write to Box No. 932, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5068

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET—Good airy rooms, moderate rents, 199, Gopal Bhuvan, Princess Street. Apply the MANAGER.
C R5037

Property For Sale

TO SELL or to LEASE—Two mills at Agra with facilities of getting Railway sidings, also to sell carters disintegrators Nos. 3 and 4 brand new, for full particulars apply to J. B. TRIPATHI, Esquire, Official Receiver, AGRA.
N R5049

Educational

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opposite Thakkar Brothers, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS, Special Shorthand Speed, Class for advanced students.
M W5.

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE London diploma, taught free by Post in two weeks. June examinations. Apply prospectus. PAITHANNKER, Post Rajuri, Poona.
S S 4772

WANTED—To know that "The Civil Engineering College Lucknow governed by 'The Hindu Education Society' registered under Act XXI of 1860 trains candidates for the Subordinate Engineering Services. Sound training under efficient and qualified staff is guaranteed. Apply for prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
N 2965

Profession.

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Taj Mahal Hotel Room No. 221. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P

PROFESSOR SHROFF'S New York Cotton, couble will pay Rs. 810 by investing ten. Last week five days' correct forecast, opposite "Pigeonstand" 5, Mint Road, near G.P.O.
R5056

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune, the original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda. Always enclose reply envelop.
P

Matrimonial

HINDOO WIDOWER 37, (No children), Well placed in life, wants to marry a young widow or girl. Please write with full particulars and photograph. Correspondence confidential. Apply Box No. 927 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R5057

Loans

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A CAPITALIST to invest Rs. 25,000/- in a sound business in Poona at the rate of 1 per cent. interest per month. Please apply to Box No. 928, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R5059

Trade Announcement

HOT-FOOD COOKERS—Cook a complete dinner in 45 minutes! Good for daily use. A boon to ladies. Banishes cooking worry. Cooks extremely tasty dishes. Works on very little coal. Most useful on travels. A beautiful and illustrated catalogue on request to SHIVJI WORKS, LTD., P.O. Tikekarwadi, (Sholapur).
T 3022

WROUGHT-IRON SPLIT PULLEYS—Made in India by Indian from Indian Materials. Efficiency guaranteed. Manufacturers:—The HIND ENGINEERING CO., No. 66, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
T 2752

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GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

BAI KABIBAI HINDU HIGH SCHOOL.

A fairly large number of Freeships will be given to poor deserving Hindu students, studying or desirous of studying at the above School in Std. I to Std. VII (English). Applications for free-ships should be submitted to the Principal on or before the 31st of May on Printed Forms available from the Office of the Trust, at 26, Holi Chakla, Fort, Bombay.
3019

SHA HURGOWAN ANANDJI DESAI'S FREE BOARDING INSTITUTION

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from High Caste Hindu Students, who have passed their School Leaving Examination or its equivalent or such other Examinations as would qualify them for prosecuting their studies further in Technical subjects at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute or the subjects of Commerce, Science, Medicine, Veterinary Science and Arts at the Bombay School of Art and who desire to prosecute their studies, but cannot do so owing to want of means.

Printed forms of applications can be had on sending one anna postage or applying personally.

Applicants are strictly forbidden from bringing any pressure or recommendations personally on the Trustees by letters or otherwise. Violation of this will be a disqualification.

Applications will be accepted till 4th June, 1931.

MANILAL K. DESAI, B.A. LL.B., Secretary.
Sha Hurgowan Anandji Desai's Charities Trust Office,
Corner Pinjrapole Road, Bombay 4.
2998.

Public Notices.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

PROVIDENT FUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the persons mentioned below that there are certain unclaimed moneys in this Provident Fund against which such persons may have a claim.

If any such person will communicate with the undersigned, the position will be investigated and if then any sum is found due, it will be paid.

No application will be considered unless it be received on or before the 20th June, 1931, and any moneys which are then unclaimed will be divided amongst the members in accordance with the Rules.

List of persons referred to:—

Miss Andree B.
Mr. Alvares A.
Mr. Agaskar B. V.
Miss Almeida B.
Mr. Anklesaria E. A.
Mr. Amanna D. P.
Mr. Arnold E. T.
Mr. Antruin E. M.
Mr. Boiva Keroo
Mr. Balavadder Kalloo.
Miss Bastion A.
Mr. Badloo Gajadher
Mr. Bose T. N.
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Mr. Bhagwati Mahabalu
Mr. Batlibhoy J. D.
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Miss D'Souza L.
Mr. D'Souza A. C.
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Miss Earl C.
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Mr. Wagle V. S.
Mr. Wallimahomed
Mr. Wahalia G. B.
Miss Westwood M.
Mr. Wolle H. R.
Mr. Zore R. G.

R. H. PARKER,
General Manager & Secretary.

Bombay, 18th May, 1931.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, JEHANGIR WADIA BLDG., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay on SATURDAY, 6th June, 1931, at 3 P. M. (S. T.)

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 30th May to 13th June, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries & Managers.
Bombay, 7th May, 1931.
3031.

S. S. "TOTTORI MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are HEREBY INFORMED that she has arrived on 18th May, from Japan, via wayports and been berthed in Alexandra Dock No. 8. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED late partners of HAJI AHMED KAZRANI & CO., Dry Tea Merchants at Null Bazar, have sold our respective shares in the said firm to Merwan Rustom Irani, from 1st March, 1931, and we are no more connected with the said firm from that date.

RUSTOM GUSTASP.
ASPANDIAR BEHRAM.
ARDESHIR S. IRANI.
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AUCTIONEERS,
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SALE OF A VALUABLE ARTISTICALLY DESIGNED DRAWING-ROOM SUITE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and CO., will, under instructions from Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the Administrator of the estate of Mr. R. H. Gahagan, deceased, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th May, 1931, at 3-30 P. M. at their Sale Room.

One Drawing Room Suite in 11 pieces comprising 1 high back sofa, 2 arm-chairs, 6 occasional chairs, 1 chest of drawers and 1 full-size portrait frame; all fully inlaid in floral and conventional designs with Mother of Pearl, Ivory bands, and silver wire and set with carved bead panels; upholstered in silver brocade.

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V. B. PENDHARKAR
Presents
WEDNESDAY 20th MAY at 8-30 P.M.
SHIKKA-KATYAR
SATURDAY 23rd MAY at 9 P.M.
SUNDAY 24th MAY at 3-30 P.M.
N. G. KAMATNURKAR'S
New Play SAJJAN New Play
Grant Road: ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
LALITKALADARSHA

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, AT GOWALIA TANK ROAD, KNOWN AS "BUCHER HOUSE."

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1258 of 1929, (Erachshaw Cowasji Ghadiali Vs. Dr. Dinshaw Jeewaji Soonawala alias Edel Beheram and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated the 4th April, 1930, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, (THIS DAY) WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction in two lots on the premises:—

LOT NO. 1.—ALL that piece of Pension and Tax land (the cess whereof has been redeemed), together with buildings and structures standing thereon, situate at Gowalia Tank Road, admeasuring about 1441 square yards, bearing Collector's New No. 1040, Old Survey No. 32, New Survey No. 1/7067, Cadastral Survey No. 639 of Malabar an Cumballa Hill Division and assessed by the Municipality under "D" Ward Nos. 3392, etc., Street Nos. 9 etc., and bounded on the North by the property described in Lot II, and beyond that by the property of Cursetji Maneckji Cursetji on the South by Gowalia Tank Road; on the East partly by the property of Khan Bahadur Hormusji Maneckji Bhivandiwalla and on the West partly by the property of Framroze Dinshaw Taraporewalla and others and partly by the property of Sultanally Ismail Janmahomed and another.

LOT NO. 2.—ALL that piece of Pension and Tax land (the cess whereof has been redeemed) together with buildings and structures standing thereon, situate at Gowalia Tank Road, admeasuring about 2185 square yards bearing Collector's New No. 1040, Old Survey No. 32, New Survey No. 1/7067, Cadastral Survey No. 639 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and assessed by the Municipality under "D" Ward Nos. 3400 (1), etc Street Nos. 94-C, etc., and bounded on the North by the property of Cursetji Maneckji Cursetji; on the South partly by the property described in Lot No. I, and partly by the property of Khan Bahadur Hormusji Maneckji Bhivandiwalla; on the East partly by the property of Khan Bahadur Hormusji Maneckji Bhivandiwalla and partly by the property of Raghavji Purshotam and on the West by the property of Cursetji Maneckji Cursetji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thavery and Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver, or to the undersigned.

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"LITTLE WILL DEPEND ON ARGUMENT"

—:o:—

But All On India's Strength"

SJT. SEN GUPTA ON CHANCES OF SECOND R. T. C

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, May 18.

I had 30 minutes talk with Mr. Sen Gupta this morning. He was considerably impressed by Congress movements in Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Now that it has been decided that Gandhiji should go to the R. T. C. I asked Mr. Sen Gupta whether he really believed anything would come out of the Second Conference. He replied.

"GANDHIJI NEED NOT EVEN ENTER CONFERENCE ROOM."

"Whatever comes out will come out of the inherent strength of the position of the Congress and the Nation. Gandhiji need not even enter the room where Conference is held or sit at the actual peace table. He can send in his demands on fundamental questions of the new constitution by cable from India or by letter or converstaion with the Premier. Very little will depend on argument or logic. Exerything will depend on sanction behind the demands of the nation put by the country's only representative."

"PROVIDED INDIA WAS STRONG."

Questioned whether the Labour Party will have the strength to pilot the Congress demands through Parliament Mr. Sen Gupta said that any party that came to power would in England yield to India provided India's strength was unabated. He said he had no knowledge that he was going to London with Gandhiji.

VICTORY FOR CONGRESS.

Addressing a monster gathering last evening at Tilak Ghat Mr. Sen Gupta explained the Delhi-Truce terms as a great victory for Congress. After 11 months of fierce fight in which men, women and children were assaulted, villagers shot and houses burnt down the mighty Viceroy had come to terms with an institution which he had outlawed.

"LANCASHIRE TRADE DOOMED."

From the Himalayas to Cape Comorin Indians were determined to be free and to get rid of British political control. He did not care whether India got Dominion Status or Independence but it must be of the real brand and not spurious as in Egypt. The Lancashire cloth trade in India was doomed and it was moonshine for England to think she could dump cloths in India. If India got Swaraj she would shut out foreign cloth either by a high tariff wall or by legislation.

The speaker dealt with the question of safeguards and appealed to one and all to strengthen Gandhiji's hands by joining the Congress.

Mr. Sen Gupta is leaving to-day by steamer to Calcutta.

GIRL GUIDES CAMP IN C. P.

Joy Rides On Governor's Elephant.

PACHMARHI, May 18.

From 2nd to 14th May at interesting and important programme was gone through in Pachmarhi in the Central Provinces in the form of a camp for training guides which was conducted in the vernacular by Miss Kurshed Kotval, Central Provinces trainer, assisted by Miss Olive Shepherd, First Class Guide and District Commissioner for Guides in the Sohagpur area. This was the first local camp conducted in the vernacular to train guides and it was restricted to 26 school teachers from 10 different places in the Central Provinces and Berar.

Expeditions devoted to nature study and feats of physical culture occupied the morning and evenings and the camp spent a whole day in Dhup Garh as the guests of Mrs. Dyer, wife of the Commissioner, herself a vice-President of the Girl Guides Association.

GIRL GUIDES RIDE ELEPHANT.

One afternoon the Guides played games in Government House gardens and rode around on His Excellency's elephant on which a group of them returned to camp in the evening while the hours of lectures and demonstrations in the camp passed just as quickly up to 8-30 each night when everyone collected round the camp fire for songs and chat ending with "Pyare Hindustan" and the Guides retreat songs taps.

The Provincial Commissioner, Lady Butler, visited the camp on most of the days and spoke to the Guides in their own language on the meaning of the Guide promises and on the guides responsibilities to the children.

ANDHRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Prakasam Elected Prcondent

(From Our Correspondent.)

GUNTUR, May 18.

The date for sending the suggestions for the election of the president of the ensuing Andhra Provincial Conference having expired, the reception committee constituted for holding the said conference met on the 16th inst. in the Municipal library under the presidentship of Mr. Chelasami Satyanarayana Choudhary and having considered the suggestions of the various District Congress Committees agreed with the majority of the said committees and unanimously elected Mr. Prakasam as the president of the Andhras Provincial Conference. A reception committee was also formed with Mr. G. V. Punnayya in the chair for holding the Third Andhra Desa Ryots Conference.

During the conference week at Guntur the committee elected Mr. C. Satyanarayana Choudary as chairman of the reception committee and Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar as president of the conference.

Half A Dozen Persons Buried Under Debris

—:o:—

AMRITSAR, May 18.

A house in Kucha Dhobian Chhatti Khui collapsed suddenly to-day resulting in the death of a woman and child. The house was occupied by a 'dhobie' who was sleeping in the lane in front of the house with his family and some other people of the neighbourhood at the time of collapse. About half dozen of the persons including women and children were buried under the debris. Most of them, however, were rescued by people of the locality who rushed to their aid, except one man, one woman and one child who succumbed to injuries before they could be rescued. The injured persons have been removed to hospital.

It is statd that the house was in a bad condition already and became worse after the recent storm which swept over the city. The police, Sewa Samiti and Municial staff hurried to the scene and assisted in rescue work and also in pulling down the rest of the building which was in a dangerous condition.—A. P.

Berar Provincial Political Conference, Khamgoan.

This Conference will be held on the 1st and 2nd June.

The fees are as follows:—(1) Members of the Reception Committee Rs. 3. (2) Deligate, Re. 1. (3) Spectators, As. 4. (4) Fooding charges per meal 4 annas. (5) Lady spectators are allowed free.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Conference was held on the 15th instant and the following Executive Committee was elected:—President.—Dr. M. N. Parasnis. Vice-President.—Seth Mohanlal Purwar. General Secretary.—Mr. Korde Guruji.

Little's Oriental Balm And Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.

This Company held its Tenth Annual General Meeting on Saturday the 2nd May when the accounts for the year ended 31st December 1930 and the Directors' Report thereon were adopted.

The Company earned nearly 10 per cent. profit on the capital for the year, but the Meeting confirmed the Directors' recommendation that a final dividend of 2½ per cent. less tax, should be paid, making 7½ per cent. for the year. The balance at the credit of Profit and Loss account was allocated, Rs. 5,000/- to be placed to a Dividend Equalization Reserve, Rs. 1,000/- to the Staff Provident Fund Account and the balance Rs. 9,011-6-5 to be carried forward to next year's account. The Company has already to the credit of its Reserve Account a sum of Rs. 75,000/- which is equivalant to 12 per cent. of the Company's capital. Mr. A. Pell and Dr. W. R. Gibson retired from the Board but were re-elected unanimously.

SIND AND ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—All eyes are concentrated on the forthcoming sessions of the Round Table Conference and the Federal Structure Sub-Committee to held in the ensuing month of August, particularly because the Indian National Congress has authorised Mahatma Gandhi to represent it and given him the mandate in ambiguous terms. Each province and community therefore desires to safeguard its own interests. It is significant to note that while 2 Muslims namely Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidyatallah and Sir S. N. Bhutto belonging to Sind had been selected as delegates for R. T. C., not a single Hindu of Sind was delegated to represent Sind Hindus' point of view. It is however gratifying to note that serious attempts are being made to see that at least one Hindu from Sind should be nominated to attend the forthcoming session of R. T. C. and it is reported that in view of the fact that the question of proposed separation of Sind is a keenly contested problem, the authorities concerned propose to respond to the public demand for representation of Sind Hindus an influential minority in Sind, in the R. T. C.

The question, therefore, is who will be the best person to protect a safeguard interests and rights of Sind Hindus in the deliberations of the ensuing Round Table Conference, and in my humble opinion Mr. B. G. Phalajain once a veteran and trusted leader of an important non-official party of the Bombay Legislative Council will be the proper person to be deputed on behalf of Sind Hindus. He was a very prominent and influential member of the Bombay Legislative Council for 10 years 1920-1930, and was once its Deputy President. He is senior most member of the Sukkar Bar and is one of the most competent pleaders of Sind in both the Civil and Criminal branches of Law. As M.L.C. he has acquired practical experience of the Working of Montague Reforms and even resigned his seat on the Council in response to national demand as a protest against the policy of ruthless repression. Though old in age he is young in spirit and combines in himself the qualities of a strong debtor and a sober and deep thinker. He is one of the foremost men in public life of Sind and along arms himself with facts and figures before he attempts to comment on any measure.

A contemporary has suggested the name of Mr. D. B. Murlidhar for reasons best known to it one is surprised at the name on more grounds than one. The days of Diwan Bahadurs and Khan Bahadurs are gone and in these days when the interests of the nation are diametrically opposite to those of the Government, no title-holder or favourite of bureaucracy is entitled to be selected to the R.T.C. Besides he has absolutely no experience of the working of Reforms as he has never been a member of any Legislative Council and his practice too is more or less confined to criminal Courts. It seems he does not take prominent part in public life at present. Even Diwan Lalchand Navabrai ex-M.L.A. who recently presided over the deliberations of the third Sind Bar Conference recently held at Sukkur is far more entitled to be selected as Sind Hindus' representative, than Mr. Murlidhar. But Government cannot select a better man than Mr. B. G. Pahlajain who is quite well known in Bombay Presidency in general and Sind in particular.

It is hoped that Government will select the proper person who can inspire unhesitating confidence of people.—Yours, etc.,

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REFUGE OF SELF-SEEKERS

Bengal Muslims Condemn Separate Electorates.

(BY HEDAYAT-UL-ISLAM, M.A., LL.B.)

Separate electorate has had its trial for a sufficiently long period. We have seen what a tremendous mischief it has caused to Indian nationalism. At the time of election we Muslims have depended solely on ourselves and Hindus on Hindus. On the one hand we have made the Election easy for biggish sort of people, on the other, the Hindus and Mussalmans have drifted away from each other unconsciously. Moreover, separate electorate initiated bribery, wire-pulling party faction, jealousy and above all created slavish mentality. Sleeping zamindars, idle hoarders, uneducated self-conceited fellows and fossilised element of society found the election easy and their chief struggle during their membership has been to try to be in good books of the Government for self-aggrandisement.

APPEAL TO LOGIC AND PRINCIPLES.

Those few, who do not come into these categories found the environment vicious and either were tired or converted and naturalised. Joint electorate is the only means to stop such people from free scope to monkeying with politics. Under that system money will not suffice, blind faith will fail, influence of no avail and religious fanaticism (communalism) will appeal no more—only ability, brain and positive service will have weight. The election mandate will be simple but genuine. Real political parties will be formed and candidates will not appeal to sentiments but to logic and principles. The mass will be educated politically. Now we do not care to nurse our constituencies. But with joint electorate it shall be a candidate's duty to develop the political mind of his electors parallel to his own views. Now once elected, the member has no concern with his constituency. Because he makes no promise or makes no commitment before it.

WHO ARE SEPARATISTS?

Even to-day some prominent Muslim leaders are preaching for separate electorate although they sometime unconsciously admit that they prefer the other form. In fact the cry for separate electorate has become a mania for the Mussalmans. I could have found some sense in the cry of the Mussalmans of Provinces, other than Bengal and the Punjab, claiming separate electorates. But it is a pity that the truth is otherwise. In the above two provinces we are in the majority. Still the Hindus are not wanting either separate electorate or reservation. Why? Are they fools? It would be natural they should want them. The explanation of this absurd situation is that the Hindus want India's salvation and we blindly want salvation of our so-called leaders. Some of our great leaders are oscillating and secretly trying to sell the community for their own interests. It has become a saleable commodity before the eyes of the world. What a shame and how disgraceful it is to think of such leaders "Jo-hukums" of the Government are parasites and they neither serve themselves, nor the country nor the community nor the Government. "SAFEGUARDS FOR MANIKINS."

Then there are minorities in other countries as well. But nowheres safeguard is demanded or given. The negroes of the U. S. A. have not vanished in spite of joint electorate and persecution. We Muslims take pride that we believe in the most democratic religion of the world. We believe in ourselves. We depend solely upon Allah and have never begged. Why then do the Indian Muslims feel as infants and want protection and leading string for their movement? We can't have it till Eternity. If 15—20 years' trial could not give us sufficient strength to learn self-help it is because we have managed to forget the true mission of our prophet and the true ideal and essential teachings of Islam. Our fraternity and unversal brotherhood are sufficient to withstand and adverse circumstances. Examples are not wanting in the history of Islam. Education, organisation, social improvement, economic uplift and selfless endeavours will certainly place us on an equal footing with our neighbours. Self-help is an advice from God while safeguards are for manikins. With joint electorate we shall not only come in closer touch with our sister community but I have conviction that it would lead to a greater nationality and greater Indian salvation with the real awakening of Islam.

THE PURDAH.

Many Muslims though they confess that joint electorate is a better system yet advocate the other on many pleas—one being our women are pardahnashin and cannot utilise their votes if there be universal adult suffrage. But they forget, they often preach the withdrawal of the pardah and the education of our women. The pardah is unknown to Islam and has become an injurious practice in India. The emancipation of the Indian women is impending. None can stop it any longer. If we are the real well-wishers of our women and future generation we must sincerely try for it and I believe the joint electorate will be a great incentive to that cause.—"Advance."

Use POONA MILLS
PURE SWADESHI

Fine Dhoties, Saries, Mulls, Shirtings, Twill, Crepe, Doria, etc.

RECOMMENDED BY

Syt. Kelkar and Syt. Tulpule, President, Poona City Congress Committee,

For Not making KHADI Since 1920
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ONLY FOR 15 DAYS
From 10th to 24th May, 1931.
Between 8 to 11 a. m., & 3 to 7 p.m.

AT THE MODERN HINDU HOTEL, BALLARD PIER FORT,
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DO NOT MISS THIS GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY, CHARGES MODERATE.
The Tamil Nadu Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Ltd., Box 278, Madras.
Catalogues and Agency Terms FREE on Application.

THE BOMBAY SALARIED EMPLOYEES' CONFERENCE.

An Appeal To Make It Successful.

Mr. E. V. S. Maniam writes:—

Many people finding no employment or source of living in rural areas immigrate to industrial towns, with the hope that in large cities they can find easy jobs. The city of Bombay has attracted many thousands of workers from different parts of the country. Whether literate or illiterate people think that they will have suitable work in a city according to their knowledge and ability.

We see in our everyday life that it does not make material difference in the life of a worker—whether it be intellectual or manual—for a worker is after all a worker. But at the present juncture we see that the position of illiterate manual labourers is in many respects better than those who do intellectual work. Manual labourers are termed as "low class" or poor people. Intellectual workers being a little educated and moving in "higher" society, and earning more than the ordinary "low class" labourers, class themselves as "middle class' people. But the life of the middle class people is rather horrible when compared to that of their low class brethren. So that people may not laugh at them, at least to the outside world, they have to pretend that they are happy and contended and thus have to raise the banner of false prestige aloft though in sooth they are the unfortunate set living on earth.

PITIABLE POSITION OF CLERKS.

The position of clerks and other salaried employees of this city who number many thousands is really pitiable. With high hopes young men after taking their degrees look around to seek their fortune but to their profound dismay and agony they find that every department is full to overflowing. The medical profession is full—lawyers have to sit idle at home—teachers are in plenty—no entry in the army or the navy. In despair and cursing himself and parents for spending so much money on education, and on such a system of education that makes him fit for nothing he has naturally to go for dependent job, as a clerk in a commercial or governmental office. He also to his surprise and astonishment he finds that he is simply made a tool for increasing the profits of the capitalist. And what will be his remuneration for working like this for 10 and 12 hours a day? We see in the columns of the daily papers advertisements appearing "Wanted—Clerks and typists for Rs. 40 and 50" Out of this meagre sum what all things he has to do. Is he to purchase food or is he to dress himself neatly so that his employer will be pleased or is he to pay rent or purchase the railway tickets at the enhanced rates and if he is a married and family man his position can be better imagined than described.

NO SECURITY OF JOBS

Moreover there is no security for his job—at any day or at any time his services can be dispensed with. Then the poor man will have to walk up and down the streets in search of a job. Wherever he goes, the permanent board of "No vacancy" will greet him. He will have no money in his pockets even to drink a soda when he is thirsty and whenever there is a vacancy he can see hundreds of applicants flocked together each cursing the other for being his rival. The clever employer selects the best man out of the whole lot on the lowest possible salary and squeezes out large quantities of work from him. There is no grade or scale or scheduled system for the salaries of commercial employees. It all depends on the whim and fancies of the employer. Though the hours of work are nominally stipulated as from 10 to 6 to finish his prescribed work he has to come early and go very late. There are no leave privileges. Clerks being intellectual workers require more rest and nourishment than the ordinary manuel labourers but to keep away the wolf of unemployment he has to scrupulously obey the orders of his master. There is no arrangement of insurance against sickness or unemployment. He has no time to read any books or cultivate his intellectual faculties and leads a life as though he is born in this world only to serve and serve obediently and faithfully his masters—and thus once a clerk, he has to remain always a clerk.

REDEMPTION OF GRIEVANCES.

It is to regulate all these things and to fight for our other privileges that the Conference has been called for. Unless and until we have got unity among ourselves and we unanimously formulate our demands we will be shipwrecked in no time and drowned. Our grievances are increasing day by day. Whom can we look up as savers? The capitalist employers always look to their interests and try to safeguard them alone.

In the Conference employees of different section and trades engaged in different lines and groups will assemble and enumerate their grievances. We will have to find out a clear solution for the redemption of these grievances.

It is therefore the bounden duty of every salaried employee every oppressed and exploited clerk or servant, Engineer or Compounder to help the organisers in making Session a successful one.

HEDJAZ AND IRAQ.

Treaty Of Friendship Signed.

The following communique has been issued by the Hedjaz Government:—

1. The delegates of the Hedjaz and Iraq Governments have signed in Mecca a treaty of friendship and good neighbourly relation, and of extradition of criminals. The texts of the two agreement will be published in Mecca and Baghdad on the same day, to be fixed later.

2. An understanding has been arrived at between the Governments of the Hedjaz and Iraq, to enter into mutual negotiations, in respect of the Auqaf of the Haramain, in Iraq, and for the conclusion of covenants relating to passports between the two countries, the duties leviable on the products of the two countries, and the co-operation in such affairs as involve the interests of two Powers, from the scientific and industrial viewpoint.—"Moslim Outlook."

Dad . . .

When Dad comes home from the Office worn-out, irritable, – sick to death of "Dear Sirs" and "so much per cent" — with a head that aches and a brain like lead – how good he finds a couple of

CAFIASPIRIN

tablets! In a few moments the ache and the brain-tiredness have gone, his nerves are soothed, and the familiar smile lights up Dad's face again. And Mother too, the girls, the whole household, find in CAFIASPIRIN a friend that frees them from aches and pains, and restores them to cheerful well-being.

BAYER

STRIKERS AND "BLACKLEGS" COME TO CLASH

—:o:—

Shaik And Dhondu Arrested

KHATAU MAKANJI MILL INCIDENT

The attempts made by the management of the Khatau Makanji Mills, Bombay, on Tuesday, to run the mill by recruiting "black-legs" culminated in a series of clashes between the latter and crowds of strikers who held hostile demonstrations.

Motor lorries and taxis were provided for conveying the new recruits to the mill but no sooner the vehicles reached the mill gates they were surrounded by strikers who shouted slogans and waved Red Flags in a most demonstrative manner.

"BLACK-LEGS" PANICK-STRIKEN.

In one case the "black-legs" who were comfortably lodged in a lorry were seized with panic by the hostile demonstrations and they jumped out of the vehicle. These was followed by a stampede and some of the "black-legs" and a few "black-legs" are said to have received injuries and they were at once removed by the police to the hospital.

SHAIK AND DHONDU ARRESTED.

Following this incident the police arrested Comrade Tayab Shaikh, a Labour leader and Dhondoo, worker. Mr. Shaikh was there supervising the picketing work and asking the crowd of spectators to get along. Immediately a Police Inspector caught him by the neck and ordered him to get into a taxi. The police Inspector refused to answer for what offence he was arrested. They were removed to the Agripada Police Station and detained in the lock-up. They were, however, bailed out in the evening.

Inspite of the arrests, the picketing was maintained and two more prominent Labour workers named Tawde and Govind took their places.

A VIGILANT WATCH.

It appears that the management had contemplated recruiting "black-legs" from Tuesday and the workers had kept a vigilant watch on all the gates. A number of pickets were kept to watch if any "black-legs" were being admitted into the mill during the night. On Tuesday morning the strikers surrounded the mill on all sides and kept on shouting slogans.

A tense atmosphere was caused when a lorry conveying about 25 "black-legs" entered the mill gates early in the morning. The strikers had been taken unawares and the recruits had already entered the mill premises. The strikers, however, kept waiting for the arrival of more lorries. The second lorry which came was surrounded by noisy demonstrators and the "black-legs" got panicky and jumped out of the lorry.

Further attempts to convey "black-legs" into the mills proved unsuccessful and the mill could not put on steam.

DOCTOR CHARGED By LADY (DOCTOR)

—:—

"Indecent Assault"

BAIL APPLICATION IN HIGH COURT

A bail application pending an appeal, was filed on Tuesday before Mr. Justice Murphy at the Bombay High Court to secure the release of Dr. Balubhai Harishankar Bhat of Nadiad who was convicted and sentenced to one year's R. I. by Mr. G. Davis, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, on a charge of indecent assault by outraging the modesty of Dr. Miss Ahalyabai Samant.

The prosecution story was that the accused came in the early hours of December 8, 1930 to the complainant in his baby Austin car, and sought her assistance in a labour case. After having gone some distance, he indecently assaulted her. She consequently left the car and hide herself first behind a tree and then in a 'Dharamshala', and returned to Nadiad the next morning.

The defence was that the accused caught hold of the complainant to save her from an injury due to an accident caused to his car on the way.

JUDGE DIFFERS.

The Sessions Judge differed from the unanimous verdict of 'not guilty' returned by the assessors, and convicted the accused.

In moving the bail application, Counsel for the accused said that the certified copy of the judgment was available only on Friday last, and 24 hours notice was given to the Government Pleader.

The Government Pleader replied that he was awaiting instructions from the District Magistrate of Nadiad, and therefore the time of notice was insufficient.

His Lordship adjourned the hearing of the application to Wednesday at 11-45 a.m.

Mr. M. P. Amin appeared for the accused, and Mr. P. B. Shingne for the Crown.

NAUJWAN SABHA WORKER ARRESTED AT MUTIRA

(From A Correspondent.)

MUTTRA, May 15.

Mr. Ram Gopal of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha has been arrested under Section 108 on the 14th inst., for a speech delivered on the 10th instant.

The Swadeshi Exhibition Organised under the auspices of the Congress Committee has been opened for public here to-day.

NOTICE

THE HEDJAZ GOVERNMENT have announced by notice, dated the 15th April, 1931, that in view of the termination of the business carried on by the sons of Abdullah Alfazal at Bombay, Karachi and Jeddah they have appointed a Committee to examine into all matters connected with the winding up of the business. The said firm are requested to inform the Committee within 90 days of the date of the above notice, of all claims against the firm or debts due to it. Communications should be addressed to the Committee, Liquidation account of the late firm S. I Alfazal, Jeddah.

Advt.

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of nine months, six months and three months Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday. The total amounts offered were Rs. 32,25,000, Rs. 87,00,000 and Rs. 2,64,50,000 respectively. Tenders for nine months at Rs. 98-3-6 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97-8-6 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 98-8-9 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98-8-6 were allotted approximately 90 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for nine, six and three months bills were Rs. 17,-25,000, Rs. 35,00,000 and Rs. 1,47,-75,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for nine, six and three months bills were Rs. 5-0-8, Rs. 4-15-0 and Rs. 5-13-6 per annum respectively.

Intermediate nine, six and three months Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday the 20th May 1931 to Saturday the 23rd May at Rs. 96-4-6, Rs. 97-9-6 and Rs. 98-9-0 per cent respectively. Intermediate nine, six and three months Treasury Bills sold from the 13th May to the 18th May amounted to Rs. 68,00,000, Rs. 1,-23,00,000 and Rs. 1,95,50,000 respectively.

Tenders for nine months, six months and three months bills to the amount of Rs. two crores in the aggregate will be received on Monday the 25th May. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Wednesday, the 27th May. Other conditions are as usual.

CHIRNER SHOOTING CASE

Two Armed Constables Give Evidence

Two more armed constables who took part in police firing during the forest Satyagraha at Chirner on September 25 last gave evidence when the Chirner Shooting Case was resumed before Mr. B. N. Sanjana, Sessions Judge, Thana, on Tuesday. In this case 47 persons are charged in connection with the forest Satyagraha at Chirner with offences such as being members of an unlawful, assembly, murder dacoity, theft etc.

THREATENING SITUATION.

Tukaram Narayan Desai, an armed constable of Alibag cross-examined by Mr. Karandikar defence lawyer said that when the situation became threatening the police opened firing on the crowds who were pursuing them. Asked why he opened firing witness said other armed constables opened firing first and he followed their example. There were four fatalities on the police side and he had pointed out to the investigating officer the places where these people met with their death.

Kashiram Krishna Desai, another armed constable also gave evidence.

Our Nagpur correspondent writes:—Mrs. Gangabai Choubey and Mr. Navinchandra who were convicted under Section 143 were congratulated at a public meeting held in Itwari, on Friday night with Mr. Pandurang Saoji in the chair.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

Municipal Standing Committee. 4-10 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 23.

The s.s. "Maloja" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

Traffic to Burma is subject to heavy delay.

TO'DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME

7 p.m.—Narayana Iyer's violin solo, and Madhavlal's sitar solo.

WHAT IS THEOSOPHY.

This is the subject of a free public lecture followed by Questions and Answers, to be delivered this (Wednesday) evening at 6 o'clock in the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosophists, 51, Esplanade Road.

FOUND.

A third class season ticket in the name of Mr. L. K. Phadke and a note book has been found. The owner may take delivery of the articles from the Secretary, "Chronicle."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Yamagata Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 18th inst., and is due to arrive here on Friday evening the 22nd idem.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Chitral" with the mails from Bombay of the 9th inst. arrived at Port Said at 4 a.m. on the 18th instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon, and Australia per S. S. "Narkunda" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 21st inst.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra S. S. "Queda" Via Dhanushkod, and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. on Thursday the 21st inst. instead of the 19th inst.

NIMAD DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The second session of the Nimad District Conference will take place at Burhanpur on May 21st and 22nd. Sjt. Brijlal Biani will preside.

FREE MUSIC CLASS.

Under the auspices of the Saraswat Brahman Samaj, Bombay, Prof. Krishnarao Tendulkar will impart free instructions on scientific lines. Open once a week in the evenings at 7 p.m. commencing from Friday (22nd inst.) Admission is free on application to the Hon. Secretary Saraswat Brahman Samaj, Charni Road, Bombay.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling.)

Total Remittances from 1st April, 1931 to 16th May 1931.—

Transfer from Gold Standard Reserve in England to Home Treasury (a) 3,000,000.

Total: 3,000,000.

(a) A corresponding amount of gold has been transferred from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve in India.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office.

REUTERS LTD IN PLAINT OF INFRINGED COPYRIGHT

—:o:—

PREPETUAL INJUNCTION GRANTED

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court Mr. Justice Murphy passed on Tuesday a consent decree granting a perpetual injunction in the plaint filed by Messrs. Reuters Ltd., against Mr. Madhavdas Ranchhoddas Sheth of 331 Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COPYRIGHT INFRINGED.

The plaint stated that the plaintiffs published daily leaflets in Bombay called 'Reuters Commercial, Financial and Shipping Service'. The reports were obtained through the skill and work of the plaintiff's paid servants. The plaintiffs were the owners of the copyright in the said leaflets, which were issued to their subscribers. The defendant though not a subscriber, published in his leaflets called 'Cotton Telegraphic Information Service' verbatim reproductions of news and also of remarks on the position of the markets. Thereby the plaint alleged the defendant was committing breaches of the copyright in their said leaflets. These breaches were aggravated by the fact that they were competing against each other.

The plaintiffs further claimed damages worth Rs. 5,000 from the defendant.

As a result of compromise arrived at by the parties, his Lordship granted a perpetual injunction restraining the defendant from publishing any leaflets or other publications containing matter which constituted a breach of the plaintiff's copyright in their said leaflets. No order as regards cost was made.

Mr. O'Gorman appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Kirtikar for the defendant.

INQUEST ON MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEE'S DEATH.

Coroner Pleads For "Mercy To Poor Hawkers."

The Bombay City Coroner held an inquest on Tuesday concerning the death of Latif Abbas, an employee of the Bombay Encroachment Department who was fatally assaulted by some city hawkers, on May 13 last.

In this connection the Bombay Police have arrested seven persons most of whom are vendors in "puri pakodi."

Captain Mahiboobkhan Amirkhan, a retired military man, now working as the Encroachment Officer, Bombay Municipality, in his evidence said that the deceased was a cooly in the Encroachment Department. It was part of the duty of the witness to pick up goods which were displayed by hawkers either in the roads or footpaths which were likely to cause obstruction to the public. For this purpose witness went round the city with a lorry. The goods lying on the roads would then be removed to the Municipal Office at Null Bazaar. The Municipality gave no receipt for the goods seized. The goods were, however, returned to the claimants on the payment of a fee. If the goods were not claimed these were sold by auction.

ON THE FATAL ROUND.

On the evening of May 13 witness started on his rounds with 5 coolies including the deceased, and a lorry. The party visited the Duncan Cross Lane, and noticed some vendors in "puri pakodi" vending "puris" on the road and causing obstruction. The witness seized the materials of one vendor and the whole party proceeded to Kumbharwada Second Lane where they saw the first suspect Shivram Raghunath with a handcart selling "puris" on the road. Witness sent the deceased and another cooly named Madhoo to ask the vendor, if he had a Municipal licence. The latter replied that he had none, and witness ordered the coolies to seize his goods. As the deceased were picking up the goods all the suspects armed with bamboo-sticks rushed at them shouting "These people must be burnt alive." The suspects then attacked the deceased and his companion with lathis. The witness tried to rescue them, but he was pelted with stones. The witness then sought police help and when the police arrived all the suspects took to their heels. The deceased succumbed to his injuries on May 16 in the Hospital.

A PLEA FOR MERCY TO POOR HAWKERS.

The Coroner at this stage remarked that there were a large number of poor people, who made a living by selling their wares in the streets. He said that the Municipality must show "some mercy to these poor hawkers."

Questioned about the charges for licenses, he said that a handcartman, who pays Rs. 5, can go about the roads with his cart, but he cannot stand for more than a few minutes in one place. The fee is a monthly one. Occupation of a square foot of ground in a reserved area costs Re. 1 per month. The removal charge is Rs. 2.

Other workers gave evidence, but it was of a conflicting nature in comparison with each other. No two witnesses could agree as to she were Latif's actual assailants.

JURY'S VERDICT.

The jury returned a verdict that Latif's death was due to fracture of the skull owing to an assault, but as the evidence was so conflicting none of them were prepared to hold any of the suspects responsible for the act. The police had done their best.

The rider was worded as follows:—"Five of us, who are not Municipal servants, want to express our opinion that the method adopted by the staff of the Encrochment Department in taking away the wares of people, who are earning their livelihood in an honest manner, is most reprehensible. On the obidence as it is placed before us, it seems that the Municipality want to levy a tax on hawkers and squatters. In our opinion if that is the object of the Municipality it can be carried out in an honourable manner, but we detest the practice of depriving poor people of their means of livelihood though we are told that the confiscated goods are returned after levying what is called a removal tax."

CONGRESS' GREAT HOLD ON MASSES

—:o:—

Kerala's Main Activities Cloth And Liquor Picketing !

Mr. K. F. Nariman President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee being questioned about his impressions of Kerala by a "Chronicle" representative stated:—

In about a fortnight I visited over a dozen places including large towns and villages both in British India as well as in Indian States, Cochin and Travancore besides a few hours halt at Madras. Principal towns visited in Kerala and Tamil Nadu were Calicut, Badagara, Tellichery, Trichur, Palghat, Cannanore, Ernakulum Cochin, Alleppy, Coimbatore, Connoor, Ooty, Metupalayam, besides some villages and smaller towns on the motor route. The country is hard to surpass in point of landscape and beautiful surroundings. The people are extremely kind and hospitable. Congress has a tremendous hold not on the intellectuals but also on the masses. At almost every town we received Municipal addresses and witnessed great enthusiasm and awakening.

CLOTH AND LIQUOR PICKETING

Even at a few hours notice huge and spontaneous demonstrations and grand reception were arranged and public meetings were attended in thousand including a fairly large number of ladies. In almost all places Congress organisations are well maintained, picketing of foreign cloth and liquor and toddy shops being the main activities. At some places I received complaints that foreign cloth was smuggled through some Bombay firms and Agencies which considerably added to their difficulties prohibition propaganda was also very effective and produced good results.

THE CITADEL OF ORTHODOXY

That is the bright side of the picture; but I must not omit the dark side lest I be charged with being a fulsome flatterer. I must mention here two circumstances both of which I felt equally oppressive and distressing; one physically and the other morally and mentally. The scorching heat and stuffy close weather was in keeping with the heated political atmosphere with the only differences that the Congress could to some extent control the one but not the other. I thought it was a blessing in disguise because if to such beautiful surroundings, were added a salubrous climate, the place would have been considered too good for the children of the soil and might have been converted into a paradise for the white settlers. So we need not complain of that, but about the other dark spot I had often to speak out with brutal frankness and that was the unfortunate question of Untouchability. It is more acute in these parts than perhaps in any other parts of India. I have appealed to the Keralite Youths of both sexes to face the autocracy of local orthodoxy as courageously and firmly as the foreign bureaucracy so that both may disappear at the same time. I was informed that the position was gradually improving but I must confess that much still remains to be done. I have brought with me many happy memories both of the places and the people and I do hope that I have equally left pleasant memories behind.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

—:o:—

UGLY RUMOURS INDUCE SELLING

Decline In Mill Shares

Bombay, May 19

Ugly and unfounded rumours coupled with weakness in raw Cotton induced increased selling pressure in Mill shares. The chief centre of weakness was Nagpur and some nervous holder was reported selling out these shares. This weakness extended to the miscellaneous section which also registered some decline. Bombay Burma and Cement shares suffered while Tata Steel Ordinary shares also declined.

The demand for cloth has again fallen off owing scarcity of money. Interior markets are very quiet and the pinch of economic ruin is restricting demand. Of course stocks of mill cloth in consuming centres are low but declining tendency of cotton prices is making sales impossible at present.

Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs 381/ and closed at Rs. 679/6. Faza shares opened at Rs. 375/ closed a the opening level. Nagpur shares opened at Rs. 341/ and after a decline of Rs. 10/ closed at Rs. 331/4 Bombay Burma shares opened at Rs. 429/ and after improving to Rs. 430/ closed quiet at Rs. 428/12 Tata Steel Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 21/6 and after advancing to Rs. 21/8 closed at Rs. 21/2. Bund shares were placed at Rs. 13/4 and Indian Cements at Rs. 157/8 Transactions for July settlement will commence from to-morrow.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 19.

Bombay Dyeing 681; 82; 78; 79
Century 223; 34; 30
Colaba 102
Crescent 68
Fazul 375; 76; 75-10
Indore N. 357
Madhowji N. 22
Nagpur 341; 33; 27; 31
New Great 146; 46
Pearl 233; 51
Simplex 61
Swadeshi 287; 65; 67
Burma 427; 31; 30; 28
Hydro 105-10
Tram 114-6
Def. 270
Ord. 21-6; 8; 21-2
Bundi 13-4
Indian 162; 57
Katni Cmt 158; 55
Alcock 188; 83

MILLS

Bombay, May 19.

100 Ahm. Advance	290
50 Apollo	2-
10 Bom. Cotton P.	4-1
500 Bom. Cotton	111-4
250 Bom. Deying	679-6
250 Bradbury P.	140
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	230-10
500 Central India P.	446-14
100 Central India	331-4
100 Colaba	102-8
100 Coorla	147-8
100 Crescent	68-12
250 Currim.	65
250 David	11
250 Dawn	510
200 Ed. Sassoon	45
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-5
00 Elphinstone P.	22
00 Elphinstone	5
250 Fazulbhoy	375-10
00 Finlay	90
000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	124-8
1000 Hindustan	1425
100 Indore Malwa	357-8
100 Jamshed Pref.	60
250 Jamshed	10
10 Kasoorchand	8-0
100 Khatau	100-0
100 Kohinoor	133-12
250 Laxmi	900
100 Madhowji	22-8
50 Madras United	575
1000 Maneckji Petit	680
100 Meyer Sassoon	35
1000 Morarji	512-8
50 Mysore	122.3
200 New Great P.	125
200 New Great	146-4
100 New City	61- 4
250 Pabani	135
250 Pearl	231-14
100 Phoenix	295
10 Premier	1-10
100 Shapurji	6
1000 Sholapur	1870
250 Simplex	61-4
100 Ewan	88-12
100 Swadeshi	267-8
25 Tata P.	10
25 Tata	24-8
500 Vishnu P.	577-
500 Vishnu	1425
1000 Western	740

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	67-4
50-25 Central	14-12
£10-5 Eastern	72-8
500 Imperial	1057-8
500 Imperial Contr.	257-8
100-50 India	82-0
5 Union	3-8-0

CEMENT

10 Bundi	13-4
70 Gwalior	67-8
250 Indian	157-8
100 Katni 1st P.	101- 4
100 Katni 2nd P.	106-4
40 Katni Df.	671-4
100 Katni	155
10 Punjab P.	8-15
100 Punjab	8
100 Shahabad	160

INSURANCE

10 Jupiter P.	8
15 Jupiter	7/8
15 New India	16-12
200-100 Oriental	1645
10 Vulcan	5-2

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	115- 6
000 Andhra Val. P.	976- 4
1000 Andhra Val.	579-4
50 Bom. Tram P.	64-12
50 Bom. Tram	114-8
100 Tata Hydro P	102-12
100 Tata Hydro	105-10
1000 Tata Power P.	1987 8
1000 Tata Power	421-14

RAILWAYS

500 Ahm. Prantij	800
100 Amritsar Patti	110
100 Central Provincec	78-4
100 Dho. Barramati	87
100 Guzrat	50
90 Mandra Bhon	60
500 Tapti Valley	625

MINING

10 Central India	0-12
10 Shivrajpur	13-4
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	116-4
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	39
30 Tata Steel D.	276-4
75 Tata Steel	21-2

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock	183-12
250 Bom Steam P.	201 4
250 Bom. Steam	183-12
50 Bom Telephone	44-0
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-12
125 Bom. Burma Old	428-12
50 Bom. Burma New	158-12
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100	Do.	Dhulia	155 1/2
100	Do.	Sanavad	162
100	Do.	Khamgaon	157 1/2
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1931.

UNCONSCIONABLE

During the last year the Government of India have borowed abroad 41 millions in sterling They are now borrowing another £10 million. There is not the slightest justification for this loan, considering that only in February last they had raised a loan of £17 millions. The alleged purposes of the loan canno deceive anyone. The capital expenditure on railways is not urgent and can be substantially and easily curtailed and as to "general purposes," the phrase is a camouflage to cover all sins of bureaucratic omissions and commissions. The last loan wa raised at 5½ per cent. at a time when private corporations were able to raise several millions in London at 4½ per cent. in less than a few hours. If the payment of such a high interest was unconscionable then, one cannot too strongly condemn the callous disregard of the interest of this country displayed in the terms of the new loan at a time when, as a result of world depression and other causes, money is so cheap in London that the Bank rate there was not many days ago 2½ per cent. To raise money at 6 per cent. in the present state of the London money market when large sums of money are lying idle is virtually to make a present of the hard-earned money of the starving millions of India to British investors, for it is the former who will have to bear the onerous interest charges. It is no wonder the entire loan has been under-written and we shall soon be informed that it has been over-subscribed. It is a grim irony that while the farce of Retrenchment enquiry is being enacted in Simla as an eye-wash, India's resources are being depleted and mortgaged in this reckless manner. But there seems to be a method in the madness of resorting to heavy borrowings instead of drastically cutting down expenditure to obviate the necessity of a new loan. Sir George Schuster in his budget speech unctuously spoke of the desire of the Government of India to hand over to the people of the country the "business" of its administration in a sound condition. The method really adopted of transferring the "business" is such as to make it impossible for a Swaraj Government to function; for it will find its resources too inextricably mortgaged to British bondholders. There is no other reading of the situation possible in view of the mania of unprecedented borrowing which has taken possession of the Government of India. Never was the truth of the saying that the economic domination of India by Britain has been more insidious and dangerous than her political domination more vividly demonstrated than by this loan which is financially a crime against the country and ethically one of the most unconscionable abuses of trust in the history of one country's domination by anotner.

DISHONEST TACTICS.

We have had repeated occasion to draw attention to the mean and dishonest tactics indulged in by correspondents in India of certain British journals with the object of continuously maligning and misrepresenting to the whole world the Indian national movement. The most absurd stories are manufactured for the edification of the British public and after appearance in Fleet Street journals enjoying a very wide circulation these fabrications find their way in newspapers of other countries and the Indian case is considerably damaged. Only a certain section of the American Press has refused to fall a victim to this pernicious propaganda in India and has taken the trouble,—much to the chagrin of the Mestons and the Edward Thompsons who in lecturing tours in America endeavoured to wean away American sympathy with the Gandhi movement—to send out its own correspondents to this country to ascertain the truth.

That a certain section of officialdom in India is always ready to assist in the propagation of malicious and lying propaganda against the Indian national struggle has always been suspected. It is significant that the line of abusive criticism taken against the Congress or Indian National leaders by special correspondents in Simla of Anglo-Indian journals like the "Civil and Military Gazette," the "Pioneer", the "Statesman" and the "Times of India" is generally reflected later in official utterances. Frequently what these correspondents surmise about official intentions proves to be an accurate prophecy. It is well known that there is close collaboration amongst the Anglo-Indian Press and certain London journals in the campaign of vilifying Indian aspirations and misrepresenting the Gandhi movement but it is a grave scandal when official inspiration in the furtherance of such a campaign should be persistently alleged. It will be recalled that an effort was made by certain Anglo-Indian journals to browbeat the new Viceroy into being amenable to take up a line of policy different to that of Lord Irwin in regard to conciliating the Congress. That attempt failed but the special representative at Simla of the "Hindustan Times," in a despatch to his paper, dated the 16th instant, alleges the existence of certain official tactics which convey the impression that with the help of the British Imperialist Press and its cousins here a determined attempt is being made to wreck the chances of success of the second Round Table Conference. The Frontier bogey was raised immediately on the arrival of Lord Willingdon. The Governor of the Punjab timed his notorious attack on the Congress at the moment Lord Irwin laid down office. About this speech the special correspondent of the "Hindustan Times" observes that this gubernatorial essay in denunciation of the Congress "had been seen by the Home Member of the Government of India and by many others." The second line of attack by officialdom hostile to Indian political advance lies, he alleges, in inducing princes, not yet committed to the Federation scheme, to refuse to accept it. He observe that it is widely rumoured in Simla that "the Political and Foreign Department was asked to bring pressure on the Princes to refuse the Federal arrangement." Apart from this alleged subtle move to destroy the ground-work of the Round Table Conference persistent efforts in which Anglo-Indian journals enthusiastically co-operate, are being made to pile up accusations against the Congress for breach of truce terms. One can imagine the effect on the British public of this mendacious campaign to vilify the Congress in lurid descriptions about Congress "treachery" and Gandhiji's "hypocrisy," with an occasional insistence on the falsehood that the Frontier is in danger because of the "Red Shirts"

Our London correspondent refers in his communication to the vigilance of Tory papers in inflaming British public opinion against the Congress and Gandhiji. The persistent misrepresentation about the activities of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and his "Red Shirts," that army of volunteers pledged to non-violence, has even influenced the British Premier who in his neat retort to Sir Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Churchill in the Commons debate on Monday referred to the "Red Shirts" as if they were a band of violent revolutionaries. Mr. MacDonald had the good sense to rebuke those who insist that Britain's breaking off her trade agreement with the Soviet will help her in India or China. But it was Dr. Dalton who exposed the enormity of the lying propaganda against Gandhiji on the part of responsible men on the Tory side when he took the egregious Commander Oliver Locker Lampson to task for his fulminations against Gandhiji. One of the biggest lies in the Tory factory of falsehoods about India is that there is a close connection between Soviet agents and Indian national leaders. This Tory reviler of Gandhiji asserted that were the Mahatma to wear trousers, Russian roubles would be found in his pockets. That responsible British politicians should descend to such vulgar abuse, and that, with the approval and patronage of a section of officialdom in this country this campaign of mendacity should continue with the hope of deceiving the British public and also that adroit attempts should be made to wreck the work of the Round Table Conference are an indication of the type of "co-operation" British vested interests mean to offer to India.

Trifles

COMMUNAL QUARREL WILL NOT LAST LONG
MR. S. ALI'S STATEMENT

"My heart is as big as my body. In it there is no room for hatred for any countryman of mine' said Mr. Shaukat Ali...."

Bori Bunder is terribly perturbed.

• • • •

"Ich Dien" has done a great service to Lancashire through a long letter to the "Times of India". He makes out a devastating case against Indian millowners, picketing and boycott of foreign cloth. As far as I have been able to gather, the main argument running through the whole letter is that development of Swadeshi through the boycott of foreign cloth is not good since it is bad for Lancashire. The argument, I freely admit, is unanswerable.

• • • •

There are, however a few other points that "Ich Dien" serves as extra dishes which I beg you to relish. He says, for instance, that "Lancashire products stand par excellence to-day." How delicious.

• • • •

I wish the members of British mission to the Far East had met "Ich Dien." I also wish that British economists who have been condemning Lancashire for its outworn ideas had taken a lesson from "Ich Dien."

• • • •

Personally, I like his warning better than his arguments. The phrase 'as a matter of fact,' he says, "is a phrase which in the Midlands sets all following at a discount."

• • • •

I like it because it explains fully the cause of the present situation as regards Lancashire and its industry.

• • • •

But what I like best is "Ich Dien's" tribute to the courage of Musalmans: "It must also be remembered that owing to the courage of our old friends the Mahommedans a little more foreign cloth is now available,"—displacing a proportionate quantity of Swadeshi, especially Khaddar both of which are, of course, detrimental to the interests of poor Muslims.

• • • •

Now what could be more splendid than this mutual service in one transaction? Nothing. And I am firmly of the opinion that there should be reciprocity in tributes also. I mean, the All-Parties' Muslim Conference must adopt "Ich Dien" and a few others like him as its distinguished patrons.

• • • •

Meanwhile I venture to offer my respectful congratulations to "Ich Dien." "Our old friends the Mahomedans" is a masterpiece of psycho-diplomacy, which comes natural to those who prefer canting cajolery to "matter of fact."

• • • •

Under the guidance of Doctor Shafaat Ahmad Khan—his address with a full report of how he was received in Calcutta and applauded by a few million Muslims will be issued by him later—the "Muslim Youths of Bengal" have emphatically denounced the Bhopal negotiations".

• • • •

Mr. Shaukat Ali, who inaugurated the Conference, had better look to his laurels, present as well as prospective.

• • • •

Apropos of the Simla authorities' mistake—rectified later but a little too late—in permitting Gandhiji the use of a motor car Lord Willingdon is reported to have cursed himself and wished very heartily that he had "let sleeping dogs lie."

• • • •

As it is, the scent lost in Simla was picked up at Westminster Hounds followed it at a steady pace, but before the quarry could be run to earth the bugle was sounded.

• • • •

Bulletin: British Prestige that was run over by an unauthorised motor car in Simla is progressing fairly satisfactorily in a Nursing Home. Unless complications ensue in the meantime the temperature is expected to come down shortly. The wounds are also healing gradually. There is no danger of blood poisoning'

(Empire papers please copy).

LONDON LETTER.

MISCHIEF-MAKERS AT WORK AGAINST INDIA.

LONDON, May 3.
(BY AIR MAIL.)
(From Our Correspondent).

Now that the bogey of an alleged threat by Mr. Gandhi to Christian Missionaries in India has died its natural death, the diehards are once again busy stirring passions here against the Congress creed. The vigilance of Tory papers for unearthing and manufacturing alleged proofs of how Mr. Gandhi violated the Delhi pact in a thousand and one ways, inspires every day a columnful of fantastic statements for the gullible. Indeed this method of propaganda has become so stereotyped that one has merely to glance at the headings of these columns to guess with almost incredible exactness the statements that follow. The innumerable instances of violation of Gandhi-Irwin pact on the part of the Government form a picture which will never be admittedly put before the public here. On the other hand, no time is lost in manufacturing fictitious instances of failure on the part of Mr. Gandhi. The chief grievance seems to be that Mr. Gandhi not only connives at the continuance of the boycott of British goods, but deliberately fans the movement, as is sought to be shown by his utterances in Gujerat and elsewhere. This misunderstanding is due to Mr. Wedgwood Benn's evasive replies in the House of Commons soon after the Gandhi-Irwin agreement. Mr. Benn did not have the courage to be outspoken. It should have been made clear that the removal of the ban on foreign cloth was not at all contemplated Those who have read the original terms of this pact need no extra high degree of intelligence to be convinced that the undertaking on the part of Mr. Gandhi was that the boycott would not be practiced as a "political weapon" but would most assuredly continue as an economic weapon. It is unfortunate that Mr. Benn should have allowed a false belief to get so firmly established.

WANTED A WARNING.

It should not be difficult for Lancashire to appreciate that "buy British" principles are vehemently adhered to here. That a similar practice in other countries should be deprecated by Lancashire, reflects gravely on her. It must be clear to Lancashire that India was not created for the special purpose of providing a market for British cotton goods it is high time now that Mr. Gandhi should warn the British public that any attempt to go back on the Gandhi-Irwin agreement by which the British Government is in honour bound to accept India's right to protect her market, will not only mean a renewal of the struggle but also an intensified boycott of British goods and consequent loss to Great Britain. Such a warning may incite a little tub-thumping in Parliament for a time, but will have the salutary effect of putting a stop to the present theatricalities in both the Houses.

PERPETUATING ENGLAND'S DOMINATION.

Further details regarding the Congress scheme to export stocks of foreign cloth in India to foreign countries were published here on exactly the same day as the protest meeting on Indian boycott was held at the Manchester Royal Exchange. This is the second occasion when an indirect tribute was paid to the efficacy of the Indian method of attempting a revival of the cotton industry in India. In 1917 while the war was still in progress, a similar protest meeting was organised against the impending increase in the Indian tariff on Cotton goods. Lancashire is putting its utmost opposition to

(Continued on page 8.)

TAGORE AND INDIAN NATIONALISM.

BARDIC FANCIES AND FALLACIES.

(By "AUCTEUR.")

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's message, broadcast by the Associated Press on the occasion of the Bengali poet's seventieth birthday on the 8th instant, cannot but provoke a profound sense of irony in those, at least, who read it in the hope that it might reflect the bardic glory, the inspiration of form and phrase, the vision of beauty, the wisdom, culture and grace, such as are to be expected of a distinguished personage like him.

A BARDIC LAPSE.

The sage of Shantiniketan disappoints instead and leaves one cold with the half-nebulous, half-reproachful words of his message. It almost amazes one when one is advised to replace the beautiful "Vande Mataram" with the improvised "Vande Bharatam" which must jar every sensitive ear. Apart from any mysticism it might contain, the novel suggestion does not err on the side of lyrical effect. Does the bard suggest that the symbolism of 'mother' is in any way less significant of Nationalism in the Tagorean sense of the term? Is it not rather less suggestive of the boundary-line the poet so passionately detests but which "Bharatam" defines? What does he mean exactly? This distaste equally for the picturesque waving of flags and plying of the musical "Charkha" (and the present writer speaks of these as a patron of lyric poetry and spinner with a high-count record) strikes one as thoroughly unbardic and inconsistent with his world-wide reputation. How can a poet discard such beautiful symbolism of words and images as one may discard a worn-out bicycle rubber-tube? How can a poet affect hatred for colour and sound especially when they flash and vibrate to the rhythm (shall I say for poetic effect?) of the popular soul?

SYMBOLS AND MYSTICISM.

The poet wants us to put aside our flags and our spinning-wheels and chant only his "Vande Bharatam." He prefers the more prosaic journalese of 'constructive work for the masses' and 'service of your countrymen,' one must protest, most irrationally. He is not only guilty of an obvious redundancy, but contradicts himself by isolating poetry from the newspaper phrases while both stood for a common reality. It looks as though a dictatorial fiat were issued forbidding growing of flowers because they were a luxury we could do without—a more perfectly utilitarian and strictly rational argument. The poet talks of Swaraj as though it were a cabalistic paradise: but I have roamed the whole Tagorean cloud land and tramped the nooks and corners of Rabindranathapolis but could not catch a glimpse of its turrets. The Tagorean internationalism cannot but appear as an ineffectual poetic fancy when it denies the utter identity of Nationalism. As well ask M. Briand to lay the foundation-stone of his Federal State in the fierce sands of Sahara. Dr. Tagore sings the praises of that autocrat Benedetto Mussolini: but he cannot distinguish that Italian dictator's flag from the Indian tricolour. He cannot discriminate in the character of the two flags. Is our flag a symbol of nationalistic aggression, jingoistic? Does it not rather wave as a symbol of salvation for a people who are struggling for freedom, political and cultural? Is it not a symbol of Gandhian pacifism and idealism of Freedom?

MACHINISM AND THE BARD.

The spinning-wheel, again, is a symbol of profound, poetic significance. It revolves round the solitary (and perhaps shattered) dream of individualistic, idyllic life: it is a perpetual challenge to the machinism that grips us today in the nightmare of its triumph. Show me a single poet who discarded it and demanded the slums with their suffering and squalor. It is possible that poor Gandhi may be broken on the wheel by the industrialism of the age: we can calmly contemplate tragedy and still feel proud of the man's courage of the soul, the sheer reach and grandeur of his noble idealism. That the 'Charkha' is a spiritual symbol of the struggle for freedom in which a whole nation has plunged with all the powers of its being is too historic a fact to be jeered away. The record of actual achievement of the National Movement, so brilliantly led by Gandhi, cannot be effaced with the power of phrases and it is extremely deplorable that the Bengali bard should fail to be inspired by such an impressive spectacle It is the proud privilege of poetry to sing of the glory and heroism of a conflict in which emerges in triumph the powerful force of all that is noble and beautiful and permanent in the being of a nation. As Yeats pleads:

For those that love the world,
serve it in action,
And should they paint or write
still it is action:
The struggle of the fly in
marmalade.
The rhetorician would deceive
his neighbours,
The sentimentalist himself,
while art
Is but a vision of reality.

The Indian bard who will reproduce the colours of that vision is yet to be born!

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Indian States Peoples' Conference.

Mr. S. Satyamurti of Madras is perfectly right in his suggestion, made by many others before, that a single All-India central organisation should be formed as early as possible with a view to its working "under the auspices of the Indian National Congress." But till such an organisation is actually brought into existence other conferences may do something for the States people as indeed they have done in the past. It is amazing, therefore, that Mr. Satyamurti should go so far as to appeal to all Congressmen and those who sympathise with the people of Indian States to boycott the Indian States Peoples' Conference to be shortly held in Bombay. It is an unworthy insinuation for him to say that the Conference is convened "with a view to find a platform for certain British Indian politicians." Mr. Satyamurti would "inform the Governments in India and Great Britain and the people of British India and the Indian States that they should not treat the Bombay Conference or its resolutions as in any way representative." The non-mention of the other Governments and the peoples of the world is perhaps inadvertent, but surely the Indian public will judge the Bombay Conference or any other by its work and not by the certificate given or denied by this or that individual.

In Chastened Mood.

It was an extremely soft key for Mr. Shaukat Ali in which he spoke while inaugurating the "Calcutta Youth Conference." To the world that is accustomed to his storm-and-thunder music the latest tune is strangely unrecognisable. One would feel inclined to welcome this as an agreeable surprise. But one cannot help recollecting experiences of previous agreeable surprises. It is, therefore, at least, premature to congratulate Mr. Shaukat Ali on the comparative mildness both in the nature and in the language of his attack on Gandhiji. This, however, is not to suggest that we must not hope for the best. For aught we know, it is just possible, although not at all inevitable, that Mr. Shaukat Ali's next reference to Gandhiji and the Congress should be couched in terms of "friendly criticism" and designed to serve as a prelude to something distinctly good.

A Significant Omission.

The proceedings of the so-called All-Bengal Muslim Conference over which Mr. Shaukat Ali presided also deserve a passing notice. We heartily sympathise with the Conference in its desperate desire to belittle the Nationalist Muslim Party. It is perfectly intelligible. But we are afraid we must confess to a sense of amazement at the indecorous importunity thinly veiled by the demand to strengthen Muslim representation at the Round Table Conference. The main resolution, however, is important in its implications. It supported, need we say, the Delhi resolutions of April last, "and demanded that in the case of Bengal the representation of Muslims in the Central Legislatures should be by separate electorates and in the case of the local legislature on the basis of population." Unless someone has bungered grievously, the deliberate omission of the electoral system in regard to local legislatures is deeply significant. Would it be too much to regard it as the first vague sign of the real dawn?

Unjust Dismissal.

We understand that Dr. Y. B. Mokashi, L.C.P.S., S.M.S. Officer, Nasik Road Central Prison, has been dismissed from service ostensibly on a charge of insubordination, but, as appears from a study of facts supplied to us, really because he gave shelter in his quarters for some hours, to a released prisoner, who was a relative of his and who participated in the general release of political prisoners from the Nasik Jail on 8th March. If our information is accurate, the dismissal is most unjust and unconscionably severe. In the first place a prisoner after release is a free man and may well be entertained by any Government servant. And when we consider that the prisoner in question was a political prisoner and how on the occasion of a general release natural human instincts rightly overcame red-tape, it was wrong to misinterpret Dr. Mukashi's conduct as indiscipline.

"All-India Swadeshi Directory."

The "All-India Swadeshi Directory," published by the Akhil Bharat Sewa Sangha, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay (pages 160, price 4 as.), is a handy and fairly full list of Swadeshi goods available in India. By bringing the consumers in a closer contact with the manufacturers the Directory will no doubt be serviceable in promoting the Swadeshi movement. The book contains well classified lists of goods together with the names and addresses of the manufacturers. There are some easily avoidable gaps in the Directory. For instance, under the heading Charkha—wooden—we find only the Bharat Furniture Works of Bombay. We trust every effort will be made to make the next edition of the Directory as full as possible.

MAGISTRATE FRAMES CHARGE AGAINST SGT. MACKENZIE

Is Complainant A Hot-Tempered Or Sweet-Tempered Girl ?

MR. VELINKAR'S QUESTION TO A WITNESS

(Continued From Page 1.)

was too long a sentence to memorise.

Continuing witness denied that the second accused Vichare was a friend of witness' family. She had never seen the accused before, nor was he invited to dinner at her cousin's place.

ON MIDNIGHT POETRY.

Asked how she remembered the exact words "pretty, sweet lovely misses etc" uttered by the accused witness retorted "Who would not remember an insult"? She admitted that she memorised all the words uttered by the accused. But she did not cram them as she would cram poetry. She denied that just before the accused approached the cell there was any noise in their own cell or adjoining cell where men were kept. She did not get up to drink water. When the accused approached the cell witness was lying down but was not asleep.

BUGS AND PAPER.

Witness did not know whether any bugs were really biting her when the second accused remarked "Are there many bugs here." Miss Lila took down the words uttered by the sergeant on a paper which she herself had. She did not know what happened to this paper.

When the court met after lunch the Magistrate framed a charge against Sergeant Mackenzie and police constable Vichare in respect of the midnight incident in the lock-up under section 509 I. P. C. in that they insulted the modesty of a girl picketer, namely Miss Lila Sayad.

INCIDENT IN THE CHARGE ROOM.

Mr. B. T. Desai, Counsel for the complainant, said that he reserved to himself the right of proceeding against Sergeant Mackenzie in regard to the incident which took place in the charge room.

Mrs. Rohini Sakalkar whose cross-examination had not been concluded in the morning was again questioned by Mr. Velinkar. She said that she did not take a note of the exact words uttered by the sergeant but simply remembered them. All the girls arrested on the flag salutation day were put up before the Magistrate on October 27 and convicted. They were sent to Yeravda Jail where they were lodged in a common cell. The incidents which took place in the Esplanade lock-up were not discussed there. The parents of Miss Lila came to the Yeravda Jail and had an interview with her.

Mr. Velinkar: What is insulting in the words: "Are the bugs biting you."

Witness: There is no insult in the words but the accused had no business to come at that time of the night and say so.

JUDICIAL CLERK IN WITNESS BOX.

Mr. V. T. Desai, Judicial clerk, in the court of Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Third Presidency Magistrate was the next witness examined. He said that on October 27, i.e. the day following the flag salutation arrests, Miss Lila Sayad and several other ladies were put up before Mr. Khandalawalla. When the case was called out Mr. Padhye, pleader, said that he had some complaint to make. He was asked by the Court if it had anything to do with the merits of the case. Mr. Padhye replied that he wanted to make a complaint regarding the conduct of one European and Indian police officer. Mr. Padhye was asked by the court to wait till the case was over.

When the case was finished Mr. Padhye said that during the night a European police officer and an Indian police officer had gone up to the cell where 10 or 12 girls were kept and used certain offensive language and that he might have to make a complaint against these officers. He, therefore, requested the court to give an opportunity to the girls to identify the officers in the court. The Magistrate asked Mr. Padhye to call Inspector Naden and witness asked Mr. Naden to send for the police officer concerned. Thereupon Sergeant Mackenzie, the first accused came up. He was made to stand along with other officers and the girls one by one were called into the court and they identified Sergeant Mackenzie from among the group.

THREE GIRLS IDENTIFY. MACKENZIE.

The Magistrate also made a note of this on October 27 as follows:

"Three prisoners identify Mr. Mackenzie."

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar said that the girls did not take part in the trial. At first Mr. Padhye told the Court that an Indian officer was concerned in the affair but later he made a statement that on inquiries he learnt that it was not an Indian police officer but a police sepoy who was concerned in it. The Magistrate asked Mr. Padhye to make a complaint but witness did not remember whether orders were passed that the complaint must be filed immediately. Mr. Padhye represented to the court that in view of the fact that the girls were not taking any part in the trial he would not be able to file a complaint. Actually the complaint was filed on behalf of the relatives of the girls.

"OFFENSIVE WORDS."

Mr. Padhye quoted certain offensive words alleged to have been used by the officer but witness did not remember the exact words.

Mr. Srinivas Bhikaji Sirdesai, the next witness, said that he was the father of Krishnakumari Sirdesai and Vithabai Sirdesai, two of the girls kept in the Esplanade lock-up on Ocober 26. On the morning of 27th he went to see his daughters in the lock-up. He was accompanied by Mr. Padhye, his pleader. Witness' wife was also with them. They were allowed to see his daughters in the cell. His daughters complained to him of the bad treatment given by the police. They told him that Sergeant Mackenzie spoke offensive language in the charge-room and then he and Vichare also used bad language. Witness asked Mr. Padhye to bring this to the notice of the court. Witness then attended the trial when Mr. Padhye made a statement in consequence of which Sergeant Mackenzie was identified in the court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar witness said that he was Secretary to the Manager of Morarji Goculdas and Co. and was drawing Rs. 150 per month. He did not belong to any Prabhat Feri.

A CONGRESSWALLA.

Are you a Congresswalla?—Yes. I am a member of the Congress.

When the Congress was declared illegal did you dissociate with it? The Congress was never declared illegal (Laughter.)

To further questions witness said that he interviewed his daughters in the lock-up between 8 and 9 in the morning. He saw Mr. Padhye in the court compound and got the permission of a police officer whom he did not know and both of them went to the cell. When his daughters were complaining about the treatment Mr. Padhye was not taking down notes. Witness however took mental notes but nothing on paper.

WHAT WAS WRITTEN ON PAPER.

Questioned regarding the piece of paper on which the girls are said to have noted the offensive words used by the accused witness said Krishnakumari showed him a chit on which something was written but he did not remember whether it was written in ink or in pencil. It was partly written in English and partly in Marathi. Witness returned the paper back to his daughter. He learnt from her that the paper was destroyed He could not say in whose handwriting the words were written because his attention was rivetted more on the offensive contents than on the hand-writing.

Did you tell your pleader that your daughter has shown you a piece of paper on which the alleged offensive words uttered by the accused were noted down?—No. But I told him the contents of the paper.

Did it not strike you that it would have been better to have got the piece of paper rather than trusting to your recollection of the contents?—It did not strike me that the paper was in any way important but what I wanted was that the contents of the paper should be brought to the notice of the court.

CHARGE FRAMED.

This finished the cross-examination of witnesses and the Magistrate framed a charge against the accused. Both the accused pleaded "not guilty" to the charge.

Miss Lila Sayad, the principal witness, was recalled and further cross-examined. She identified Deputy Inspector Macarthy as being the other "sergeant" who was in charge at the time when the first accused is alleged to have used offensive words.

Mr. Velinkar: In what language did Sergeant Mackenzie ask Vichare if he had the key of the cell and that he wanted a girl?—I don't remember accurately.

In what language was accused Vichare speaking?—In Marathi.

Was there anybody in particular to whom he addressed the remarks about the bugs?—There was no body in particular.

In what language did the second accused ask you if "you would come out to sleep"?—They were said in Marathi.

To whom was the remark "will you come out to sleep" addressed?—The remark wais not addressed to anybody in particular.

Asked by the court as to why she took notes of the offensive language used by the accused witness said that she took notes lest she forgot the words. When the complaint was filed against the accused she did not think it necessary to preserve the note and destroyed it.

KRISHNAKUMARI IN WITNESS-BOX.

Miss Krishnakumari Sirdesai, was further cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar.

There was laughter in court when Counsel opened his cross-examination with the remark "Don't get angry. Be pleasant with me" and the witness said "All-right". She said that the paper on which the offensive remarks of the sergeant were written was shown by her to her father when the latter visited the cell. The paper was destroyed as the contents were indelibly impressed on her mind.

But your sister Vithabai says that the paper is still in your house?—She did not know that I tore up the paper. I told her about it only last Sunday.

Is it a fact that Miss Rohini Sakalkar complained about bugs?—No never.

Now what is insulting in asking such a question?—The words are not insulting. But it was most improper for the accused to have remarked like that when the ladies were sleeping and at such an hour.

Supposing I myself had come round and asked the question would you have been offended?—Certainly.

Witness was then asked if she had a good memory to which she replied "How am I to know".

Had you a good memory when at school?—Ask my teacher. (Laughter).

A MEMORY TEST.

Mr. Velinkar proceeded to test her memory by asking her to repeat the following stanza: We think our husbands fools so wise we grow, our wiser children no doubt will think us so."

The witness was however unable to repeat the words from memory. After Vithabai had been further cross-examined the court rose for the day. Hearing would be resumed to-day (Wednesday) 12 o'clock.

IAPCOS
FRUITALKO SALINE
A CHERISHED RULE FOR HEALTH FUL LIVING.

72 MEN ARRESTED FOR SMUGGLING ARMS

CALCUTTA, May 19.

On suspicion of being responsible for secret smuggling of arms and drugs in Calcutta, 72 men including some Chinese and Japanese and Calcutta and Noakhali Mahomedans and a few Hindus have been arrested. All were released on bails.—A. P.

SARISABARI BOMB CASE

Calcutta High Court Dismisses Appeal

CALCUTTA, May 19.

A Special Bench of the High Court consisting of the Chief Justice, Justice Pearson and Mr. Justice Malliw, dismissed the appeal of Tarakchandra Kar and three other Bengali youths who were convicted by the Alipore Special Tribunal of charges of conspiracy to possess and possessing explosive substances and sentenced them to imprisonment ranging from three to five years, in what is known as the Sarisabari Bomb Case. In the opinion of Their Lordships the sentence passed on the accused was moderate.—A. P.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT FARIDPUR

—:o:—

FARIDPUR, May 18.

Damage estimated at about Rs. 25,000 has been caused by a fire that broke out at Faridpur at about 3-30 yesterday morning. Altogether twenthy-two houses were gutted and number of cattle killed. Several men were injured.—A. P.

MARTIAL LAW RAISED.

—:o:—

General Election On June 28.

LONDON, May 19.

Madrid.—Martial Law has been raised.

Stock Exchanges in Madrid Barcelona and Bilbao re-opened with strict rules stopping speculation.

There will be general election on June 28.—Reuter.

TAIRSEE REPLIES TO SATYAMURTI

—:o:—

Mr. L. R. Tairsee, the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Indian States' People's Conference, third sessions, has issued the following Statement to the Press:—

The Statement of Mr. S. Satyamurty to the press dated Madras, 17th inst. glosses over the most eloquent fact that Baroda having expressed the desirability of inviting the Conference to Bombay, at the express desire and with the consent of Baroda, the Conference is being held in Bombay. The change of venue is no reason why Mr. S. Satyamurty, a member of the Executive Committee of the Indian States' People's Conference should ask the people of the Indian States to boycott an institution of which he is a member. Not only Mr. S. Satyamurty does so, but he goes further and asks the Government of India and Government in Great Britain and the people of British India and of the Indian States to treat the Bombay Conference as "non-est", and its resolutions as in no way representative of the real opinions or wishes of the peoples of the Indian States for no other reason than that Mr. S. Satyamurty is likely to organise at no distant date a new All-India Central Organisation of the Indian States Peoples, and therefore all other activities must cease. Mr. Satyamurty says "let there be no Conference" and is it to follow that there should be none? I hope the people of the Indian States will give a fitting reply to Mr. Satyamurty by mustering strong under the banner of the Indian States' People's Conference which has a splendid record of solid work behind it.

DOUBLE INQUESTS IN CALCUTTA

Jury Hold Abdulla Khan Guilty

CALCUTTA May 18.

Death caused by stab wounds inflicted by Abdulla Khan was the verdict returned by Coroner's jury at inquests on the bodies of Bholanath Sen, Proprietor, and Haridas Sircar and Satish Banerjee, Assistants of Sen Brother and Company of College Street who were stabbed to death on May 7 inside the shop.

The jury also expressed the opinion that accused Abdullah Khan was guilty of murder.—A. P.

"SOLID WORK AND NO GRUMBLING"

Apeal To Make I. S. P. C A Success

Mr. N. P. Menon, Member, Publicity Committee, The Indian States' People's Conference writes:—

In view of the Federation Scheme and the Round Table Conference, the Indian States' People's Conference which is to hold its third sessions on the 6th and 7th of June is bound to be tremendously lively. The States' people in conference assembled, will have to tackle a momentous issue and declare clearly what their status shall be in the future Indian Federation.

Delegates from far and near in large numbers are expected from all the Indian States. By a vigorous publicity programme, the city itself which has "swallowed" many states' people from Kashmir, Kathiawar, Cambay, Cutch, Baroda, Bikaner, Bhavnagar, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Indore, Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, Cochin, etc., etc., will be forced to disgorge and bring to light a host of "resident aliens" who have merged into the bigger State although they really hail from far away "petty" principalities. By a series of meetings arranged in different parts of the city all material near at hand will be pooled and organized and many a "lotus-eater" may perhaps be "dis-enchanted" and made to realise his proper place in the coming constitution. It is also hoped that popular organizations in all the leading Indian States will vie with one another in making their voice effectively heard in this unique session of the Conference.

IN THESE SPACIOUS DAYS.

Leaving apart technical objections and minor differences, honest leaders and workers from different parts of India are, by their presence, earnestly requested to lend dignity and weight to the decisions of the Conference and to make this vigorous organization more representative than ever before. Indeed, personal crochets, parochial prejudices or difficulties due to distance shall not affect the success of the Conference which is to be held in a cosmopolitan city like Bombay, centrally situated. And far be it from us to create any division in the camp at this critical juncture. These spacious days of Indian awakening have brought home to us that solid work is a better solvent of all our difficulties than silly criticisms. Let not any grumbler then dare to shatter the achieved measure of solidarity among the scattered people of "Indian India."

The harmonous co-operation in the Conference of the People's representatives from all the Indian States is cordially solicited.

"BURMESE KING COMING IN 1933"

—:o:—

Two Indians Killed

MORE TROUBLE IN BURMA

RANGOON, May 18.

Prome reports that Myoma rebels who attacked recently Austin's party were located near Taungbyauk Hill by civil police who engaged them without success, but on arrival of the Punjabis the rebels disappeared.

Tharrawaddy reports that Karen (armed villagers) attacked a body of rebels and wounded and captured two leaders and also recovered one musket. Two dacoities are also reported by armed men both on the 15th May.

INDIANS ATTACKED

Insein reports one robbery and two dacoities. In one of the latter which occurred on 16th May twenty men armed with gun and dahs attacked Indians in Taikkyi area but were driven off. Two dacoits speared four Indians and wounded them.

Early yesterday morning seditious Burmese pamphlets, it is alleged, were distributed by a young Burman on the Shwe Dagon Pagoda platform to pilgrims. Police getting information arrested him. He gave his name as Ohn Pe presiding at the Pagoda. When interrogated he stated that a Phongi had given him the pamphlets.

The pamphlets announced that a Burmese King would come during Burmese year 1925 (1933 A. D.). and in every Buddhist house the white flag must be hoisted. Those who get the pamphlets should also inform their neighbours of the contents. It is stated that when the person of the arrested Burman was searched only one pamphlet was discovered. Police are investigating with a view to track the author of these pamphlets. In the meantime Ohn Pe is being kept in custody.

PROME PUNITIVE POLICE

The Governor-in-Council declares a protion of Prome Township is an a disturbed and dangerous state owing to the conduct of its inhabitants, and it is expedient to increase the number of police within the area. The Governor-in-Council sanctions the employment of a police force in addition to the ordinary fixed complement to be quartered in the area for one year from the date on which the force shall be entertained.—A.P.

Col. MORSHEAD'S BODY FOUND

MAYMYO, May 18.

The body of Col. Morshead was lying on the side of a track on the hill outside Maymyo town with gunshot wounds.—A. P.

FOUR DACOITIES

Two Indians Killed

RANGOON, May 19.

Thayetmyo reports that the Burma Rifles and the Military Police met 20 rebels on the 16th May near Kama and shot one rebel. A small party of rebels armed with guns raides several villages north-east of Mandon, destroying tax receipts.

Prome reports that two village by headmen and one headman's wife were kidnapped from Kama village by rebels. Forty-one rebels of Myoma village armed with four guns and four revolvers attacked another headman's house in Paungde area. Reports have also been received of the arrest of 16 tatooed persons at Yamethin and 26 men at Magwe.

4 DACOITIES.

Henzada reports four dacoities by small gangs in the subdivision. Insein reports four dacoities, one by 62 rebels believed to be the party that attacked Letu outpose recently, armed with 26 guns and one revolver, while two of the other dacoities were directed against Indians, resulting in two Indians being killed and one wounded. Dacoity and robbery by Burmans on Indians is also reported from Pyapon, in Dedaye area, and the arrest of three Burmans and the theft of buffaloes from Indian houses in Bogale area. —A. P.

—:o:—

NEW INDIA LOAN

(Continued from page 1.)

fers in favour of the Imperial Bank's London office to be obtained by applicants from any bank having an office in London It is essential that the remittance should reach the London Office of the Imperial Bank of India on or before the due date for payment.

5. Intending subscribers, who do not wish to send in their applications through the Imperial Bank of India, may if they so prefer make their applications and the corresponding remittances at their own risk through their banks o other channels.

6. Full particulars regarding the actual terms of the prospectus can be obtained from the offices of the Imperial Bank of India at the above mentioned places.

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN AMRITSAR JAIL GO ON HUNGERS-STRIKE

—:o:—

Congress Leaders Complain That Authorities Have Gone Back On Their Word

AMRITSAR, May 19.

Seven political under-trial prisoners in the local sub-jail who had recently gone on hunger strike but had given it up on the intervention of the Deputy Inspector-General of Prisons, Dr. Kitchlew and some others, and who were a few dals ago given bar fetters and solitary confinement, being the punishment for alleged breach of jail discipline, and three of whom are also being prosecuted in a case under Section 52 of the Prisons Act, resumed hunger strike today by refusing to take anything, even fruits, which were offered them. They demand the withdrawal of the present punishment, the case under the Prisons Act and an enquiry into the conduct of the Superintendent of the Jail, which they allege, was promised by the Deputy Inspector-General of Prisons.

AUTHORITIES BREAK THEIR WORD.

In statements issued to the press, Dr. Kitchlew and other Congress leaders have observed that the authorities have failed to keep their promise. On the other hand, the authorities deny that any promise was made at all, while every endeavour has been made to keep them happy as assured. The case under the Prisons Act for their going on hunger strike on the previous occasion was already withdrawn, while in the other case the punishment could not be withdrawn.—A. P.

DEPRESSED CLASSES AND ELECTION ON B. P. C. C

Letter To The Secretaries

Dear Sirs,

Mr. Devji Meghji Rathod, Mr. Khimji Milraj Rathod and Mr. Jesingh Laxman Govid, have addressed the following letter to the Hon. Secretaries B. P. C. C. on behalf of the depressed classes.

We the undersigned beg to draw attention to Rule 7 page (5) of the Constitution of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

The (B) Mandvi Ward has a population of over 5,000 depressed classes and there are more than 50 Congress members. Please therefore, reserve three seats for us as enjoined by the constitution.

PATHAN DYNASTY COINS FOUND

TANGAIL, May 18.

A few silver coins believed to be current during the early years of the Pathan dynasty have been discovered by ce certain labourers when repairing the district board road near Madhupur forests.—A. P.

SPORTING NEWS FROM HERE AND THERE

Attempt On Track Record

Paavo Nurmi, the Flying Finn, was to have made an attack on the Seven Miles World's Record of 35 min. 4 6-10 secs. accomplished by a shrubb in 1904.

It will be remembered that the wonderful Frank athlete beat the six miles record last year and hoped to do likewise over the extra mile in the ninth annual British Games at Stamford Bridge this year.

ROURING RIVALS TO MEET AGAIN.

Two old rivals in the Rouring world will meet again during the present season. They are E. A. Phelps (Putney) the world's Barry, ex-champion. They have been asked to scull over the mile course at the Greenwich Regatta, organised in aid of a local charity and both have consented. In the last championship it will be remembered that Barry had at the mile so that a great race between the two can be looked forward to.

FORTHCOMING TITLE MATCHES.

At Brown, Bantam weight champion of the world has signed articles to meet Emile Pladner, the Frenchman on October 3 under the aegis of Jeff Dickson, the well-known boxing promoter.

A month later Frank Genaro and Young Perez will do battle for the Fly weight championship. Both contest will be staged in Paris.

SENSATIONAL TENNIS RESULTS.

There have been some sensational results in big Tennis recently and he will be a good prophet who can tip the likely ones for Wembledon this year. Henri Cochet went down to the greatly improved Hughes in Italy recently and both Borotra and Boussus have been defeated by Austin and Perry respectively in the International tourney held at Paris recently.

To judge from most recent results England's young players have a great chance of sweeping the boards at Wimbledon this year.

JAPANESE ART EXHIBITION IN CALCUTTA

—:o:—

Chinese Woman Sentenced

CALCUTTA, May 18.

Mr. Meijiro Hare, Consul for Japan, opened the exhibition of modern Japanese drawings and paintings at the Government School of Arts to-day. It object is to exhibit before the Indian public modern art movements of Japan.

Ah Yun Moy, a Chinese woman, was convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day for being in possession of two maunds of permented wash and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150 in default to two months rigorous imprisonment. She was further charged with having assaulted an Excise Sub-Inspector and two other officers and was convicted on those charges and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150 in default to two months rigorous imprisonment.

A counter case filed by her against the sub-Inspector and two officers was dismissed.—A. P.

INDIAN HANDHURST

Members Of The Committee

SIMLA, May 19.

It is understood that the composition of the committee on the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst is now complete with the inclusion of three members to represent the Indian States, namely, Major General Aajwade (Gwalior), Col. Laksh[illegible] (Patiala) and Lt. Col. Mirza Kadir Begg (Hyderabad Deccan). The Committee holds its first sitting on the 25th in Simla.—A. P.

WHY PAY MORE TAX?

WHEN YOUR DIFFICULTIES ARE SOLVED WITHOUT ANY BOTHERATION.

Intricacies in Income Tax requires immediate attention. It affects Public and Private Companies, Firms, Hindu Undivided Families, Trustees, Beneficiaries, Individuals, Businessmen and Property Holders alike. Ordinary staff, however competent, is not expected to solve the same. Don't, therefore, hesitate to consult

MESSRS. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

Income Tax Experts, 6, Havelin Street, Sukhadvala Building Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 22560

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Prices Reach A New Low Level.

WHEN EVERYBODY IS BEARISH, BUY.

Favourable Weather And Weakness Of Wall-Street.

Favourable weather and weakness of Wall-Street have caused a further decline in values. There is no guarantee that weather will continue favourable and prices of stocks cannot decline indefinitely. It is a common saying "When everybody is bearish"—"Buy"—At present there is none who advice purchases, therefore will it not be safe to buy atleast for a quick turn?

Bombay, May 19.

Temporarily the value of cotton has lost all consideration. Logically or illogically it is affected by its environment, and the liquidation of the stock market that is in progress in Wall-Street had a depressing effect upon the prices of cotton. But cotton cannot decline indefinitely and it is rapidly approaching a level at which favourable crop news will cease to depress prices. It is now time when precedents have some value. Therefore it is in order to point out that the lowest prices of the present century for American cotton were reached in the season 1904-05 when middling was quoted at 6.85c. in New York after the memorable sully year. Another low level was reached, in December 1914 when the cotton Exchanges were closed because of the war. These are nearly the lowest prices on record and they must serve as bodys to marn the channel of history so far as the monetary value of cotton is concerned. It is idle to deny that the public mind is benumbed by the blows that have recently been dealt to cotton and these blows have shocked the sensibilities of some and greatly disappointed others who are now looking for 7 cents a pound cotton The support is withdrawn and the market is entirely left to the mercy of Bears—who are principal operators of Wall-street.

Many a times in past years cotton prices habe reached extreme leavels and it appears that at present the decline is overdone There must be extensive short intrest to the tune of several lakhs of bales. These bears have not an ounce of cotton with them and covering movement of these sales are bound to carry prices to the other extreme. Rising markets are bound to broaden the demand for cotton goods and there seems to be no reason for any decline of importance at the moment. With this situation we strongly advise covering short sales and free far purchases on all weak markets.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market opened weak on favourable weather adn declined further on the weakness of Wall-Street and Southern selling. Prices fluctuated within a range of 25 points and finally closed at a decline of 27 to 25 points. Spot cotton prices declined 25 points to 9.15c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 24 points. Spot cotton prices declined 15 points to 8.9bc.

The Liverpool cotton futures market was weak. Local bears who sold last week took profits but later poor stock market accompanied by further liquidation, sent prices to a new low level The market closed quiet at a decline of 9 to 8 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 3 points to 5.13 and sales amounted to 4000 bales.

East Indian cotton futures declined 8 points. Egyptian sakels lost 7 points and uppers closed at a decline of 8 points.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

A fair amount of business in Spot cotton has been transacted on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange this week but most descriptions show a decline. Futures have been very quiet. The reduction in the Bank of England Discount Rate was welcomed, but had no appreciable effect. The bearish feeling has generally continued throughout the week, which has been aggravated by large sales of Russian cotton.

The Egyptian section has been idle and prices weakened mainly owing to selling by the Continent.

REUTER'S MANCHESTER

WEEKLY COTTON CLOTH AND YARNS REVIEW.

CLOTH.

Although there has been a fair amount of enquiry, buyers generally are still nervous, placing orders with anything like freedom and only small business has again materialised. Demand from the Indian Empire has mostly been confined to light, bleaching styles, while operations with China have been on a very limited scale. Demand from the Home Trade, however, has been fairly well sustained.

YARNS.

Although the output has been more curtailed, it has still been ample for the small amount of requirements.

In the Egyptian section demand has shown no signs of improvement.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. July Highest 9.40—.04
Lowest 9.15—.29
N. Y. October Highest 9.75 (opening).
Lowest 0.50 (1-08 p.m.)

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liberpool friends:—

"Heavy liquidation on more favourable weather Market looks lower."

WEATHER CABLES:—"Between midnight and daylight temperatures about normal. No precipitation."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

11-04 a.m.: LIVERPOOL: Continental selling at the opening: recovered later on considerable buying and less offerings.

8-52 p.m.: NEW YORK: Market declined on general selling and liquidation.,

REUTER'S CABLE.

New York market opened weak on favourable weather and declined further on the weakness of Wall Street and Southern selling.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool July (Expected) equal to 4.93.

Broach, J.A. (Expected) Rs. 176 equal to 4.10.

Difference 92 points equal to Rs. 40.

New York July (close) 9.17 equal to 4.59.

Broach J.A. (Expected) Rs. 176 equal to 4.01.

Difference 58 points equal to Rs. 25.

LIVERPOOL—NEW YORK.

(At Liverpool close) July 68, October 54 (American points.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York:—Market influenced by weakness in outside markets. Hendge selling continues. Crop advices continue favourable.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co. New York cable:—

"Cotton, although there is more disposition to buy market very weak due to weakness in stock market and weather reports good, causing heavy liquidation of old longs."

Messrs. Reiss Brothers cable:—

Demand insufficient arrest declining tendency."

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co., cable:—

"Cotton, stock market still weak general liquidation July.

"Wheat, rains Canada, and North West America."

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Bombay, May 19.

A New York cable states that there rain in Canada and North-west America.

Yesterday the Chicago Wheat prices declined on favourable weather and Commission House selling; but later recovered partially on covering. Closed barely steady.

There has been only a small demand for wheat in London and prices generally are easier.

Demand for tris commodity ha been of moderate dimensions in London with prices easier.

LINSEED OIL.

a speculative nature in London. Dull. demand being mostly o.

LONDON LINSEED OIL CABLE.

Liverpool:—Although market may go lower prefer to buy on decline.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

May s.4|6d. down 1|2d.
May s.4|5-3|8d. down 1-1|8d.
October s. 4|6d. down 1-1|4d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

May dollars 82 down 1|4.
July dollars 59-1|8 down 1-1|4.
September dollars 59-5|8 down 7|8.

LONDON LINSEED.

May|June £8-7-6 down sh. 1|3d
Market:—quiet.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

June 10.74 down 13.
July 10.84 down 12.
Market:—steady.

LONDON LINSEED OIL

June|Aug. sh. 14|4 1|2d. down 6d.
Sept.|Dec. sh. 15. down 6d.
Market:—easier.

NEW YORK SUGAR.

July 122 up 1.
Sep. 131 up 1.
Dec. 139 up 2.
Market:—steady.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 18.

July	9.17—.27
October	9.53—.27
December	9.75—.27
January	9.86—.26
March	10.05—.25
Middling Spot	9.15—.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 18.

May	9.07 .24
July	9.22—.24
Ciddling Spot	8.96—.15

NEW YORK.

New York, May 18.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):

July	9.34
October	9.70
December	9.91
New York. Noon Call:	
May	9.15
July	9.33
October	9.68

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, May 18.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	1,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 18.

	Opening	Closing
May	9.48	4.94—.09
June		4.93—.03
July	5.05	5.01—.03
August		5.05—.03
September		5.08—.09
October	5.16	5.12—.09
November		5.16—.09
December		5.20—.09
January	5.28	5.24—.09
February		5.28—.09
March		5.32—.09
April		5.35—.10
May		5.39—.10
Middling Spot		5.13—.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES

Liverpool, May 18.

	Bales.
Estimated Spot Sales	4,000
Sales for Export	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

—:o:—

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 18.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.96
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.16
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.36
Oomra Good	3.34
Oomra Fully Good	3.54
Oomra Fine	3.74
Bengal Good	3.12
Bengal Fully Good	3.27
Bengal Fine	3.42
Scinde Fully Good	3.27
Scinde Fine	3.42
Scinde Superfine	3.57

SHOLAPUR TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE ELECTIONS.

(From A Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, May 16

Sholapur Taluka Congress Committee Elections were held here yesterday at Haribhai Deokaran's specious residence where polling arrangements were made. But, as there were no opponents no occasion arose to poll and the following were declared office-bearers for the next year 1931-32.

Dr. Antroliker, President, Mr. Jaju, Vice-President, Messrs. Jadhav and Patil, Secretaries.

"LORDS' CHALLENGE MUST BE FACED."

—:o:—

"Picking Quarrel At Moment Of National Crisis."

PREMIER'S PLAIN-SPEAKING

LONDON, May 18.

"The House of Lords had chosen a moment of national anxiety to pick suarrel with the Commons", says Mr. Raisay MarDonald in a letter to Mr. Hardie, a abour candidate in the bye-lection at Rheherglen, adding, oils through which others have If this country is to escape turone owing to conflicts within f unworkable constitutions, this menacing challenge of the Lords must be faced, and the electors assured that representative democracy is not a word but an executive power."—Reuter.

RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION CENSURED.

Going Against Government Of India Communique.

(From A Correspondent.)

LONAVLA, May 13.

A largely attended meeting of he G.I.P. workers was held at Lonavla on the 12th instant when Mr. G. R. Chitle, advocate, Lonavala presided. Mr. Ruiker the president of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union addressing the meeting said that the Railway Men's Union addressing the meeting said that the Railway Boardstood condemned in the eyes of the G.I.P. workers "by going against the Government of India communique of the 1st March 1930. "If the Railway Adminstration has really sustained loss and cannot help retrenchment of the staff and reduction in their wages, then how was it that the fat salaries o the officers remain untouched and more luctrative posts for Europeans have been created by opening a new Divisional Office at Nagpur?" asked Mr. Ruiker.

Mr. S. G. Sirdesai also spoke, and resolutions condemning the attitude of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation leaders for centuring the G.I.P. Workers, their Union and their leaders; of the G.I.P. Agent for not resuming the original relations with the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union; and requesting the Government to appoint a Conciliation Board" for settling the retrenchment and reinstatement questions were passed.

GHATKOPER TRAGEDY

—:o:—

Jury's Verdict On Sgt. Brackstones Death

The Bombay City Coroner held an inquest on Monday touching the death of Mr. W. H. Brackstone, a sergeant in the Bombay Suburban District Police. On he evidence tendered before the Coroner the jury came to the conclusion that deceased died of haemorrage and shock following a homicidal stab wound inflicted on the abdomen by a dacoit, Makhaballi Rakhamatullah at Ghatkopar and returned a verdict accordingly.

Maruti Devji Shirke, a police constable giving evidence before the Coroner stated that on Friday night he had gone with a party of policemen including the Superintendent, 2 Inspectors, Sergeant Brackstone and several constable to arrest a party of dacoits who it was suspected would raid a house at Ghatkopar. They were divided into several atches and he was in a batch of 11, which included Sergeant Brackstone. They were posted in an adjoining field. At about 1-30 p.m. there was a whistle blown and several voices cried "pakdo pekdo". They then saw a man jumping over a fence and they pursued him. He ran about 200 paces when he turned round and raised his hand as if to strike.

Witness who was nearest to him sat down, and avoided the blow. Suddenly they heard sergeant Brackstone shouting "I am stabbed". Witness and his colleagues atonce grappled with the assailant, and pinned aim to the ground, forcibly removing a knife which he had in his hand. They then removed the man to the Ghatkoper lock-up. Sergeant Brackstone was removed to a hospital in Bombay.

The evidence was corroborated by other witnesses and the jury eturned a verdict as above.

RETRENCHMENT CONFERENCE.

Opened By Sir G. Schuster At Simla.

SIMLA, May 18.

The Conference of officers of local Governments and representatives of various departments of the Government of India on retrenchment was opened by Sir George Schuster after which the Conference formed itself into two sub-Committees both of which are expected to sit the whole of this week. The proceedings are not open to the press.—A.P.

AN UNSURPASSED ELIXIR OF LIFE

Dr. TANDON'S 'ANAND-VILAS' (Regd.) is the most potent mysterious, and harmless tonic ever discovered in the world for nervous and mental weakness. During his practice of 24 years it has been tried with unique success on thousands of helpless victims whose nervous and sexual systems were shattered by continued addiction to unfortunate habits, excesses, too much worry, over-exertion, frequent attacks of cold, excessive Brain-work and exhausting diseases. In reality it works like a charm in toning up and reinvigorating the deadened nervous system, restoring lost manhood, memory and personality and improving mental and physical powers. It also enriches the blood, always maintains a high standard of health and prevents premature old age Above all its effects are radical. Frankly speaking it is an Elixir of Life, brought to light by one of the most eminent physicians of Bombay for the benefit of the aged people, Brain workers and innocent youths. Numerous physicians are employing it on their patients with great effect and words cannot adequately describe its virtues. Only the users can rightly judge of it in the light of their experience. Its price is kept very low with a view to enable all classes of people to easily avail themselves of its benefits, and it has been awarded certificate of merit at the Karachi Swadeshi Exhibition of March 1931.

Price Rs. 6|- per bottle, sufficient for 40 days use, well packed and sealed and bearing the registered trade mark:

Can be had from Sole Agents:—

Messrs. ANGRA BROS. Babulal Mansion, Chowpatty, Bombay, or

PARADISE TEA COMPANY, 15, Bastion Road, Fort Opposite Excelsior Cinema, Bombay.

N. B.—Mofussil orders to be sent direct to Sole Agents.

DIEHARD TACTICS EXPOSED

—:o:—

No Civic Address To Pt. Jawaharlal

CEYLONESE NOT TO BLAME

COLOMBO, May 15.

The civic welcome which the Municipal Council was thinking of according Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru will not come off. That is unless a European member and a Ceylonese member (who is busy at the courts) both vote in favour of it. At present the voting stands as follows: 9 against the civic welcome and 8 for it. If the two members 1 have mentioned vote for it,—an extreme improbability—the civci welcome will be accorded by the narrow margin of one vote. But if the voting that has already taken place is anything to go by, these two votes will be divided and the welcome will fall through.

CEYLONESE NOT TO BLAME.

At the last meeting a strong desire was made to have the voting and the discussion on the subject done in secret. It was suggested that this was necessary out of regard to the feelings of the guest as well as making it easy for the hosts to do their duty withuot fear or favour. What ever may be said in favour of such a procedure, it is open to the strong objection that in the event of an adverse decision, the wrong party may be blamed for it. For this reason it becomes a public duty due both to Ceylon and its guests to make it clear but the Ceylonese-elected members—with one solitary exception—were in favour of the civic welcome. To those who voted in favor must be added the honourable exception of one European nominated official who too voted for the welcome. This is Mr. W. J. Thornhill, acting Director of Public Works. The other members who voted for the welcome are: Dr. E. V. Ratnam, Messrs. R. L. Pereira, C. H. Z. Fernando, T. G. Jayawardene, M. M. Regal, Dr. Muttiah, and Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike. Of the others, nine have already voted against and as mentioned above, two, one a European and the other a Ceylonese, have not yet expressed their mind."—"Ceylon Independent."

CAWNPORE COMMISSION REPORT.

To Be Presented To Parliament Shortly.

LONDON, May 18.

Mr. Churchill in Commons pressed for the date of publication of the report of the Commission on Cawnpore rioting so that a debate might be held. Mr. Benn expressed the opinion that it would be presented in a few days after which it would require examination. There would be no unavoidable delay.—Reuter.

KHATAU MAKANJI MILLS REMAINS IDLE.

—:o:—

Workers Do Not Resume And Hold Demonstration.

The gates of the Khatau Makanji Mills, Bombay, were again opened on Tuesday, but the strikers did not return to work. Volunteers wearing red badges picketed the mill. A police party was posted outside the premises.

The workers collected outside and held demonstrations till after noon. The mill remained idle.

"YOUNG LIBERATOR."

Mr. G. M. Laud, declared himself before the Chief Presidency Magistrate as Editor, Printer and Publisher of the "Young Liberator" the organ of the Bombay Youth Movement which is shortly to be resumed. The journal was suspended in 1930 when a security of Rs. 1,000 under the Press Ordinance, was demanded from its Editor, Mr. H. D. Rajah now in

INDIA'S MODERN FABRICS

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If you really wish that your home should appear pleasant and charming to your guests, visit our display at Victoria Terminus and study our Suggestions as to how your home may be made charming and tasteful at the least possible expense.

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London Letter.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

the Government's India policy and hardly a day passes without Mr. Benn being subjected to severe heckling from the Tories. It is hardly necessary for me to impress upon the Indian public how well they have spiked the English guns. In spite of protests and explanations to the contrary, England's hold over India is sought to be perpetuated mainly on economic grounds. In her ambition to keep Indians merely "hewers of wood and drawers of water" so that an easy and comfortable market may be assured for British goods, England is frustrated. Now, when India makes a slight gesture of protest, the air is full of loud protests. Lancashire may be reminded that India remains a clean fighter. She fights with honourable and clean methods. Her weapons of warfare are legitimate and strictly fair. It would be an interesting study if Lancashire compared with these the illegal, inhuman and barbarous methods adopted in the days of East India Company of putting a legal ban on the use of Indian cloth by the sons and daughters of the soil, so that the mills of Manchester and Paisley could be set in motion. All the world loves a fair fighter. Hence the sympathy of the world is with India because never has she stooped to anything which is strictly not legal or moral.

Personally I am of opinion that boisterous demonstrations by Lancashire cut the ground under her own feet. Instead of adhering to a more dignified procedure of representing her case in the Ministerial room her brief is handed over, to her own detriment, to a noisy Conservative group in Parliament. It is to India's own credit that Lancashire's cry of pain should furnish an invaluable testimonial to the efficacy of Congress campaign. India stands to gain by Churchillian outbursts and frantic show of hands on English Exchanges.

MR. VILLIER'S ULTIMATUM.

Last Saturday I cabled a summary of the ultimatum Mr. Edward Villiers has come to deliver on behalf of British business men in India. Those who are in the know can feel the fingers of the Press Lords and diehard ex-Ministers in the glove. The whole episode seems to many a frame-up to bolster up the waning courage of the diehards. Mr. Villiers gives his game away when instead of strictly limiting his statements to sane politics, he reveals, or rather betrays, his prompters and instigators whose war-cries figure so prominently in the so-called interviews. Mr. Villiers exceeds bounds of common decency when instead of criticising principles and doctrines, he attacks personalities. If he thinks that India can be "reconquered" within three months he is merely deprecating the strength of the national awakening to strengthen his case. Mr. Villiers resorts to the argument of fools when he talks of physical force. He is applying eighteenth century methods to the burning problem of the present day. He might well be advised to revise his knowledge of international politics (if he has any) and not to allow himself to be made a mouth-piece of those who are ever ready to create mischief at the first opportunity. A few days more and Mr. Villiers will sink once again into oblivion from where he has emerged. His antics in the press here will continue only so long as they suit the ends of those who have reinstated him. If another stunt performer can be found to-morrow, Mr. Villiers' photographs will no more "adorn" the title page. To try to answer Mr. Villiers' ejaculations is to give his statements undue importance. I shall leave my readers to draw their own conclusions from the report of his so-called interview that has appeared already in these columns before.

DHANURDHARI KHANIWALE'S PROGRAMME.

Mr. Raghunath Rao Khaniwale, the well-known archer of the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal, Amraoti will stay in Bombay from 22nd to 28th instant, for imparting instructions in archery to the cadets of the Officers' Training Camp, Borivli, on being specially invited by Dr. Hardikar, General Secretary, of the Hindustani Seva Dal. Those desirous to have the demonstrations of the Dhanurdhari should correspond with or see personally Mr. Hariharrao Deshpande, officer-in-charge of Physical Culture Department of the said Camp.

INDIA'S NATIONAL LANGUAGE

Overwhelming Claims Of Hindustani.

(BY M. D. THAKORE.)

The question of a "lingua franca" for India has received much consideration during the last decade or two. So far Hindi, which is written in the Sanskrit or Persian characters, has received the greatest support. It is the mother tongue of over one hundred millions inhabiting Northern and Central India, and is the most extensively spoken and understood of all the indigenous languages. Over two hundred millions of Indians understand it as speech. It has in fact achieved the position of a national language without the prestige of official recognition.

ALL-INDIA SUPPORT.

Putting aside for a moment the question of script, Hindi is practically assured of the whole-hearted support of the overwhelming majority of all classes and creeds in India. It will have the active support of progressive sections of the population in the Madras Presidency. Literary societies, like those of Gujerat and Maharashtra, have from time to time acknowledged and supported the claim of Hindi to be officially adopted as an all-India language. In the last century Swami Dayanand Sareswati, the famous religious reformer, persistently advocated its adoption, and it has not been lacking in practical support from leaders of the Nationalist Movement, including Mahatma Gandhi.

The Committee of The All Parties Conference advocated the cause of Hindi in the Nehru Report as follows:—

The Committee has also recommended that the language of the Commonwealth shall be Hindusthani, written either in the Devanagari or the Urdu script. This does not, we need hardly add, mean that other languages, including English, will not be permitted. In the provinces, the local languages will naturally take the place of pride, but Hindusthani, and if necessary English can be used.

Until recently the claims of Hindi to be adopted as a "lingua franca" for India were all but universally accepted wherever the need for an all-India language was realized. In a recent number of "Indian Affairs", a discordant note was struck by a prominent member of the Nationalist party in the Indian Legislative Assembly.

PREPOSTEROUS OPPONENT.

Pleading for the adoption of English as the primary language of India, he brushed aside the claims of all the indigenous vernaculars including Hindi. His recommendations were based on the arguments that:—

(a) The vocabulary and secular literature of Hindi are limited.

(b) English, which is spoken all over the world, is preferable to Hindi on grounds of utility.

(c) Modern India would lose all it has gained in the field of art, politics and industry if Hindi were to be adopted.

(d) "The study of Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and their modern descendants, Hindi and Urdu, is certainly productive of a slave mentality."

With regard to the last point, one must respectfully question the fitness of the writer to pass such a judgment. Moreover he has given no proof in support of this sweeping statement, which should not be ventured without a deep knowledge of the Eastern classical languages and their modern descendants. To fasten on a language the stigma of responsibility for the slavish mentality of those who speak it is illogical and preposterous.

GRIERSON ON VOCABULARY.

The main argument, that the vocabulary of Hindi is limited and inadequate as a medium for instruction and expression, may be answered by a quotation from Sir George Grierson's "Linguistic Survey of India":—

> Hindi has no need to have recourse to classical tongues, whether Sanskrit, Persian or Arabic. In themselves, without any extraneous help whatever, the dialects from which it is sprung are, and for five hundred years have been, capable of expressing with crystal clearness any idea that the mind of man may conceive. It has an enormous native vocabulary and a complete apparatus for the expression of abstract ideas.

Considering briefly the plea for English on the grounds of its international vogue and utility, it may be claimed that English owes some of its glory and its world-wide usage to the influence of England in Southern Asia and particularly in India. When India gains her freedom, some measure of the prestige of the English language will be lost. A century ago it was spoken by only twelve millions, whereas now it is spoken by nearly one hundred and sixty millions, through one hundred millions of these are citizens of the United States of America.

WHAT ENGLAND DID.

It is open to question whether the English nation would have scaled the same dizzy heights of power, progress and prosperity if they had deserted their mother tongue for French, or the Latin which was formerly the 'lingua franca' of Europe. The world is not ruled solely by questions of utility, sentiment plays the decisive part. Indians are justified in refusing to accept the implication that the spirit of freedom in India to-day is due to the study of English. We may be inclined to agree that the British connection has awakened this spirit which is dormant in every human breast; in fact the awakening is no doubt a natural corollary of the efficiency and universality of the British despotism.

It cannot be denied that familiarity with foreign languages gives a broader outlook. Contact with English literature may have contributed to the renaissance of the Indian vernaculars just as the study of the Latin and Greek Classics led to a revival of the European languages. In Pollard's "History of England," we read:—

> So long as England remained under foreign domination, the English language went underground and became the 'patois' of the peasants; the thin trickle of Anglo-Saxon literature dried up, for there was no demand for Anglo-Saxon among an upper class which wrote Latin and spoke French. Foreigners ruled and owned the land, and "native" became synonymous with "serf".

EMULATION NOT IMITATION.

This description of England under the Normans can be applied equally to India during the last seventy or eighty years. Within a few centuries the far-sighted and patriotic sons of Britain have raised the once harsh English to the dignity of one of the richest and finest languages in the world. Let us heed the advice of Emerson when he says "imitation is suicide," and instead of imitating the English, let us emulate them by making Hindi a first class modern language. Difficulties are made to be overcome. Indians can no more discard their vernaculars than abandon their struggle for political freedom.

A WORTHY TASK.

One recognizes the difficulty of supplying books on scientific subjects, but at the same time the task should not be magnified. It is worthy of an intelligent man whose education fits him for the work, and once a book is ready in Hindi its adaptation to almost any of the Indian vernaculars will be comparatively simple. English has been the state language for nearly a century of subjection, but it need not be the state or court language of a free and self-respecting India. Here it may be recorded to the credit of the tolerant and far-sighted Moghul Emperors of India that, though Persian was the court language at the time, Hindi achieved a high position during the period, with their patronage and the literary contributions of both Hindu and Moslem scholars.

There is no need to fear the existence of two scripts. When Hindi and the vernaculars have been restored to their legitimate position, all the communities in India will do their share to enrich them. The Swiss, living in a small area of sixteen thousand square miles, are not backward because they have three distinct languages for a population of about three millions. Now, every Indian seeking public service is compelled to study at least three widely different languages and scripts, paying little attention to his own mother tongue and most to the foreign languages. Some middle class families may regard English as their mother tongue, but the unalterable fact remains that it is not the language of India's millions in the villages. There is no justification for discarding the vernaculars because a few short-sighted families prefer to be denationalized.

CASE SUMMARISED.

The main arguments for stating that Hindi would be the most acceptable 'lingua franca' for the vast majority of Indians, are summarised as follows:—

(a) It is the mother tongue of one hundred millions.

(b) It is understood by over two hundred millions all over India and in parts of the Far East.

(c) It can be written either in Sanskrit or Persian characters, connecting culturally and religiously Hindus, Moslems, Buddhists and Sikhs with Parsees, Jains, Gurkhas and the rest.

(d) The majority of the major Indian States, except Mysore, Travancore and Cochin, are under the sway of Persian or Nagari scripts and their variations.

(e) Many societies, such as the Nagari Pracharak Sabha of Benares and the Sahitya Sabha of Allahabad, all the Gurukulas and most of the national colleges propagate Hindi with one or both of the scripts.

(f) It has the backing of leaders of the Indian National Congress.

(g) In the literature of the Marathi tongue, spoken by twenty million people, the Devanagari script is used.

(h) Gujerat and other Northern provinces will not be far behind in adopting the Hindi script for their vernaculars.

(i) All the conservative and progressive, national and social literary, religious and commercial organisations, together with the women's societies, will do their best, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, to restore Hindi to its rightful place.

UTILITY AND SENTIMENT.

As a 'lingua franca,' Hindi is the inevitable choice of all thinking and patriotic Indians. Their southern countrymen are far more likely to adopt either of these Hindi scripts than the Roman sript; moreover there is a hope that, sooner or later, Burma, Siam and Ceylon will accept one or other of these scripts, making use of Hindi as the 'lingua franca' for Southern Asia. Thus it might in time be advocated on grounds of utility as well as of sentiment.—"Indian Affairs."

A village Congress Committee was found on the 14th instant, at Shiroda under the presidency of Mr. Rambhare Gaokar with Tatoba Khatkhire as Secretary. Two members are sent up to the Provincial Congress Committee.

The Third Session of the Coorg Muslim Conference is to be held at Virajpet Bdga on the 26th of May 1931 under the presidentship of Afzalul-Ulema Moulana Moulvi Syed Abdul Vahab Sahib Bokhari, M.A., L J, M R A S.

READ WHAT DOCTORS AND HEALTH OFFICERS SAY:—

(1) Dr. R. S. VARMA, L.R.C.P. & B. (Edinburgh); L.F.P. & S. (Glasgow); D.P.H. (Lucknow); District Medical Officer of Health, Allahabad:—"I have great pleasure in certifying that your JARI BOOTI MARDAI Set No. 3, has marvellously improved the tone of my friend's health which was never dreamt of. All previous drugs not only proved a failure but waste of money. I thank you for the pains you are so painfully taking to relieve mankind from this malady in which our present generation is so adversely entangled. Please send two more sets."

(2) Dr. I. M. SINHA, M.A.G.A. (U.S.A.); L.C.P. & S. (Cal.); M.D. (Homi.); F.H.A., Examiner, E. M. College, Calcutta:—After adequate researches I have prescribed "JARI BOOTI MARDAI SET" in several hopeless and given-up cases of weakness with miraculous success in every case. The remedies are perfectly harmless, indigenous and certain in action when used according to the directions of the discoverer—H. H. Hussain, Esquire, of Kharar (Punjab). I wish him great success in his marvellous discovery—J.B.M. SET.

(3) Dr. F. KHAN, Plague Officer (Retd.), writes:—"Your JARI BOOTI MARDAI SET was tried on a patient who had tried many treatments and thus having been disappointed he was passing very pitiable life. I congratulate you for this Set, which worked on him like a miracle. There is no doubt, you are rendering excellent service to the public. May God keep you always pleased. Please send two Sets more for the money remitted."

(4) Dr. MOHAN SINGH, M.B.-B.S., D.P.H. from Patiala:—The patient suffering from Nervous Breakdown has finished 20 days' course, his digestion has become better and he feels much vigour, of course he is improving very much.

(5) ONE EUROPEAN DOCTOR: who does not allow us to publish his name and address, from one hospital in U.P.:—Please supply one J.B.M. SET as before. The last set did show improvement in a patient.

(6) Dr. N. ASIRWADAN, I.M.D. (Retd.) from Secunderabad:—You sent me once one J.B.M. SET No. 3, please despatch by the earliest post one more of the same Set by V.P.P.

(7) Dr. R.A. KOTHARE, L.C.P. & S. from Bombay:—Amongst my patients I have found success and I recommend the poor victims to try once and experience its own effects.

(8) Dr. RAM CHAND KHANNA, I|c Civil Dispensary, Sadhaura, (Ambala):—The patient says that he has derived benefit from your J.B.M. SET No. 3, kindly send application per V.P.P.

(9) Dr. A. D. PATEL, House Surgeon, Civil Hospital, Broach:—You will be interested to know the result of your MARDAI SET, I tried on one of my patients, he has improved very much.

(10) DR. H. K. RAU, M.B., D.M.T, D.S.T., D.P.H., (U. S. A.) Ex-Surgeon, Mysore Government, from Shimoga:—I thank for your J. B. M. Set No. 3 sent by V. P. P., the medicines having been administered under my close supervision. I am glad to write to you my experience. A good many of Western tonics had been used but to no purpose. The patient now by the use of your Set feeling quite hale and healthy, full of that pep and dash which one of his age should have and he feels himself quite REJUVENATED having regained his lost power, enthusiasm and desire to live.

WARNING

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OUR SOLID GUARANTEE

It is an open secret that a great and heavy mist of suspicion hangs over those ISHTAHARI medicines, which are daily seen but it must be understood that the world is full of persons HONEST AND OTHERWISE. The principles of our business are based on sympathy and justice; therefore with every Jari Booti Mardai Set No. 3 despatched from the WORKS is enclosed a GUARANTEE FORM that:—(1) In case of no relief from the use of J. B. M. Set, the money will be refunded promptly and in full; (2) If any one proves that these medicines are useless, Rs. 500 will be awarded; (3) If it is proved that eatables of these medicines contain Mercury, Copper or lead or its Bhasma, Rs. 500 will be awarded; (4) After the complete treatment, if some one will feel the least weakness, the medicines will be posted to him absolutely FREE; (5) Before beginning the treatment get yourself weighed and photographed and after finishing it do the same again. I challenge that you will find marked improvement in weight and complexion.

Notwithstanding its many virtues, I have fixed the price Rs. 7-8 per Jari Booti Mardai Set No. 3 (Powder, Oil, Pills and Medicated Special Bandages). Postage and Packing expenses extra and for the foreign shillings 25. Now unfortunate will be those suffering brethren, who will still remain deprived of such safe and marvellous cure.

10 ABSTRACTS FROM A THOUSAND LETTERS SELECTED OUT OF THOUSANDS OF SIMILAR TYPE:—

(1) ROBERT CHARLES ARANHA, ESQ., F.R.E.S., F.L.A.A., A.I., B.C.C., from Bombay. (This gentleman has permitted us to disclose his name with the testimonial): I had tried Allopathic and Vedic medicines but all failed. I gave a trial to two J. B. M. Sets No. 3. I am fully satisfied that I have fully regained my lost energy. I frankly state that this Set is just the same as it is advertised.

(2) SHIVANANDAN KUMAR SINHA, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, from Bankipur:—(This gentleman has also permitted us to use his letter as testimonial):—Your J. B. M. set No. 3 did me MUCH GOOD, I can certify that it is wonderful. Kindly send two Sets per V. P. P. for my two friends.

(3) ONE EUROPEAN FROM ALLAHABAD:—I am very pleased to let you know that your J. B M Set No. 3 has done me great deal of good, I am feeling much stronger, please send two more Sets by V. P. P.

(4) ONE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE:—I used your J. B. M. Set medicines and found them very useful for Nervous Breakdown.

(5) ONE GENTLEMAN FROM AFRICA:—I received your one Set, I used it, which has worked to my entire satisfaction. I cannot but say that the medicines of your Set are heavenly things, please send me three Sets more for the shillings enclosed.

(6) ONE BAR-AT-LAW FROM MUSSOORIE:—I am glad to tell you that your J. B. M. Set No. 3 has done good to the patient, kindly send one more Set by V. P. P.

(7) ONE GENTLEMAN FROM CAWNPORE:—Thanks for your J. B. M. Set No. 3. I am very much pleased with your spirit of serving humanity by removing anxiety of persons suffering from NERVOUS BREAKDOWN, for which your medicines are some HEAVENLY GIFT.

(8) ONE SENIOR SUB-JUDGE: From your J. B. M. Set medicines there is great difference in my complaints, I had undergone in vain many treatments of many big doctors and Hakeems.

(9) ONE GENTLEMAN B. A. FELLOW OF THE SAMALDAS COLLEGE, BHAVNAGAR (KATHIAWAR.) From the use of J. B. M. Set No. 3 my body and general health have greatly been improved, my college friends are wonder struck at the rapid change in my health. I feel strong and active.

(10) ONE GENTLEMAN FROM GUJERAT:—I am glad to note that after using your Set my weight was found 129 pounds while before beginning the treatment it was 116, body has become much stronger and there has remained no weakness in it.

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WHAT IS WRONG WITH BURMA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the article on "Causes of the Burma Rebellion Analysed", which appeared in the "Civil and Military Gazette" dated Simla 5th May, I wish to point out that it is not quite true to allege that the ground for the rebellion had been carefully prepared by the activities of the Grana Council of Burmese Association. The writer of the said article has stated that the rebellion is not a political agitation and that the rebels know nothing of constitution, Dominion Status, federal or otherwise. The Grand Council of Burmese Association is a purely political organisation, representing about 90 per cent. of the population of Burma, and its activities are mainly directed to the achievement of Home Rule for Burma by constitutional agitation. How, then, can it be said that the Grand Council of Burmese Association has had a hand in the rebellion which has been going on since the beginning of the year?

I strongly support the view that the rebellion is the outcome of the poverty of the poor agriculturalists who comprise a large majority of the population. The world's trade depression had affected the prices of paddy and rice in that province. Besides the competition of Japanese rice in the world's market has reduced the prices still further. The Government of Burma have not yet taken any steps to reduce the burden of taxation. How is it possible for the agriculturists pay the same revenues that they were paying in normal times now that they are earning less than half-their usual incomes? It will be remembered that the press has several times reported that rebels attacked head men's houses and destroyed revenue receipts. What does this point to? It is a clear indication that the people strongly oppose the collection of the usual taxes under the present economic conditions. The Burmans, as a race, are short tempered and revengeful. When it is a question of their pockets.

I hope the Government of Burma and the provincial Legislative Council will inquire into the causes of the rebellion immediately and take action to ameliorate the condition of the discontented peasants of Burma. It is no use merely resorting to force to suppress an economic grievance. Good will can be promoted by satisfying the agriculturists this can be achieved by a fail assessment of the land and other revenues.—Yours, etc.,

MAUNG MYINT.

Bombay, May 17.

"CONGRESS MUST ACCEPT JINNAH'S 14 POINTS"

Hasrat Mohani and Electorates.

MADRAS, May 18.

Presiding over the Madras Presidency Muslim Conference at Victoria Hall this morning, Moulana Hasrat Mohani referring to the question of electorates said that so far as minority provinces were concerned Muslims could not give up separate electorates, with or without conditions. He added that he was not one of those who believed that no compromise was possible and suggested that for the present Congress must accept Mr. Jinnah's fourteen points, and the country have a constitution based on separate electorates, with the proviso that as soon as a province realised that it could give up communal representation it should be at liberty to do so. He concluded that the time for the adoption of joint electorates would come only when any provnice was ready to part with the right of reservation of seats.—A.P.

PICNIC TRAGEDY IN CALCUTTA.

Three Married Girls Drowned In Tank.

CALCUTTA, May 8.

A picnic party in Garden House ended in the tragic death of three married Hindu girls in the tank within the Garden on Saturday evening.

The victims who were aged sixteen, thirteen and twelve were the daughters of Kumar Kartic Chandra Mullick, a local zamindar and his two brothers respectively.

It is reported that about twenty members of the Mullick family including the three girls went out on a picnic party to Garden House in the morning on Saturday. At noon the girls enjoyed a pleasant bath in the tank for a considerable time, and came out when the male members of the party went for bathing. Later, in order to wash their feet, the three girls, it is stated, went to another tank where one of them slipped her footing, and was drowned in water four feet deep. The other two girls immediately jumped into the water to rescue their sister, but met with same fate. They were taken out of the and removed to the hospital where they were all found dead. —A.P.

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CONFERENCE FOR REGULATION OF MOTOR-VEHICLES

Mr. Dixon To Represent Madras

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, May 16.

A conference of the representatives of the Provincial Governments and the Government of India, to frame standardised rules for the whole of India for the regulation of motor vehicles will, according to present arrangements, be held at Simla in August next. Madras will be represented by Mr. A. F. W. Dixon. It is likely that a committee will be appointed by the Madras Government to examine the results of the conference with a view to applying them to the presidency.

RETRENCHMENT IN S. I. RY.

The South Indian Railway authorities have temporarily shelved the Retrenchment scheme. It would appear that before the year is out they have to make retrenchment to cover 5 lakhs, and that the "axe" will apply to all grades of officers and the junior staff.

NATIONALIST PARTY IN BERAR

Mr. R. M. Deshmukh writes:—

A meeting of the Nationalist party outside the Council was held at Amraoti residence of Sjt. Nilkanthrao Deshmukh on April 19 with Mr. R. M. Deshmukh in the chair. Members of the party recently elected to the Local Boards and other prominent workers in the district attended. After a preliminary discussion about the necessity of making an organised effort to get the best out of the Councils and Local bodies for the benefit of the public, it was agreed that attempts were imperatively needed to keep people constantly in touch with the doings of public institutions, so as to exercise a check on those who are elected to them, with this object in view it was agreed to establish, so far as possible, a branch of this organisation at every Taluka headquarter. A draft constitution placed before the meeting was also considered and it was decided that copies of the same should be sent to the workers who were not present and their views should be invited, and the constitution should be adopted in the light of the criticisms so offered.

The next three months, it was agreed should be utilised in enlisting as members sympathisers of the party, and to spread through them, the knowledge of the working of the public institutions amongst the people. It is hoped that other districts will also start the work by next June.

BERAR'S PLACE IN FUTURE FEDERATION

The immediate question that the party expects it would have to tackle in to see that Berar secures a representation and an adequate place in the Indian Federation. The members of the party assembled realised that the present position of Berar was anamolous and unsatisfactory and could not be suffered to continue as it is. If, therefore, it is to be altered for benefit of the people of Berar an effort was needed to secure, if possible, a representation of the Berar Question at the coming R. T. C.

Several prominent people consulted since the date of the meeting have agreed to join the party and to render all possible help to the cause. It is likely that some time will be taken before everyone having sympathy for the cause will be approached. But I would like to request all such persons to join the ranks of the party without waiting for a formal invitation to do so. May I request them to communicate with the Secretary of the Party R. S. U. S. Patil of Itaki who would be glad to supply any further information in the matter.

GAME OF CHESS.

A Bondi man, well known in commercial circles in the city, voiced a complaint the other night. Having finished the evening meal, he was halfway through a cigar, and just getting interested in a book, when his better half made her reappearance from the kitchen, and made known her wants.

"More expense," he growled, "every time I stay at home to keep you company, instead of wasting my time at the club, as you call it, you seem to think it's the signal to ask for money. As old Boolam would say, life to you is no more than a game of chess; nothing but cheque-cheque, cheque."

"True for you, my dear old shrewd head", was his wife's retort, "and, remember, if I don't get it, it'll be the same old game still, nothing but pawn pawn, pawn.—"Sydney Sun."

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PANDHARPUR ORPHANAGE

An Appeal For Fund

Mr. G. B. Trivedi, Hony. Secretary, Prarthana Samaj, Bombay, writes:

This charitable institution was first started in 1875 by late Rao Bahadur Lalshanker Umiashanker the then subjudge at Pandharpur. He found that the crime of Infanticide was widely practiced there for many years. On account of the Hindu Social Custom of enforced widowhood, widows who expected to be mothers illegitimately, were taken there by their relatives for secret delivery under the pretext of pilgrimage the babies on being born were thrown into the river or laid exposed on waysides. To save such babies, Lalshankerbhai opened a Foundling Home where they were received and reared up. After six years he was transferred from the place and so he handed over the management to the Bombay Prarthana Samaj of which he was a member. The Samaj is thus managing this institution for the last 50 years. The Home has now grown into 5 institutions as given below.

FOUNDLING HOME.

The Foundling Home has now 50 cradles. staff of 40 women workers look after their clothes, bottle-feeding and health. A qualified nurse supervises their work under the direct management of a qualified medical superintendent. Visitors both official and non-official have expressed satisfaction of the management

This branch alone Costs us Rs. 12,000/- per year. It gives us satisfaction to find that we have been able to bring down mortality to 44.6 per cent. in 1930. On an average 125 infants are admitted in the Home every year.

MATERNITY HOME.

Soon after, the Maternity Home was started in the institution as it was found necessary to take proper care of such women in difficulty, during their pregnancy and confinement, also to avoid infanticide and exposure to such newly-born children, and also to save the honour of such women. Women are admitted into this Home any time before confinement either as paying, i. e. those that are able to pay the boarding charges, or as free.

In the year 1929-30 the number of admissions were 106. Of these 73 were paying, 3 were half-free and 30 were free. The last report shows that the Home is serving these unfortunate sisters of all Communities of all Districts from Benares in the north to Madras in the South, including Indian States.

Our annual expense for this branch is Rs. 10,000 as we admit a large number of widows free, giving them free lodging, boarding and clothing.

ORPHANAGE.

Orphanage:—There are about 40 boys and 40 girls on an average. They are the foundlings born or reared in our Home. When they are above the age of 3 years, they are transferred to this branch. They are sent to School in Pandharpur. Girls above the age of 12 are placed in Seva Sadan at Bombay and Poona for further education. Many of them have been settled in life as trained teachers or as nurses and midwives. Most of the girls are married and well settled in life. Boys are taught carpentry in the Local Industrial School. To give these boys and girls better education and to bring them up in a better moral atmosphere, it is decided to transfer them to the newly built Home at Vile Parle (Bombay Suburb). The annual expense of the branch is about Rs. 8,000.

HOME FOR HOMELESS.

It often happens that the relations of the women, after leaving them in the institution for confinement, do not care for them afterwards. They do not take them back even though every attempt is made to induce them to do so. Such women who are thus deserted and stranded, have no home to go to. Some of them belong to respectable middle-class families. Again there are poor and helpless women, who have to maintain themselves by serving as cooks etc. This gives an opportunity to sensuous people to lead them astray and bring on them the consequent misery. To give a chance to these women to lead a good life, the Home for the Homeless was started in 1912, to give them the necessary shelter. Efforts for improvement among these are more successful than among those who remain in the institution by paying their boarding charges.

RECLAMATION.

The Home has begun another activity, since 1922, viz., reclamation of widows convicted for infanticide. In that year the Government of Bombay passed rules, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 401 (6) of the Criminal Procedure Code, of 1898, for the remission and suspension of sentences of widows sentenced for the murder of their illegitimate infants and their transfer to this Home for the Homeless. Similar rules are passed by the Government of Central Provinces and Berar also.

The Managing Committee of the Prarthana Samaj which has managed these institutions for the last 50 years, now appeal to the generous public to respond heartily to this Appeal on behalf of the helpless, the distressed and the fallen, and co-operate with them in raising a fund of at least two lacs of rupees to meet the current expenses and to carry out the building schemes at Pandharpur and in the Bombay suburbs. We have at present a debt of Rs. 15,000 as donations have fallen. May the cries of innocent infants and the tears of misled and unhappy womanhood move your merciful hearts to contribute handsomely to this most humanitarian and philanthropic work!

THE PROPHET'S LETTER.

Turkish Prince's Claim.

According to a special message from Beirut, Prince Salim, the son of Sultan Abdul Hamid Khan, stated through his Secretary before the representatives of Press that his father had, on his wedding day, presented to him the historic letter of the Holy Prophet Muhammad that he wrote to an-Najashi, and had instructed him to preserve it. This letter the King of Abyssinia had presented to the Sultan of Turkey, and Prince Salim believes in its authenticity.

It is learnt that a certain rich English firm is negotiating with the Turkish Prince for the conveyance of the letter to London, and its examination by specialists and experts. The letter will be insured for the sum of half a million guineas in course of its conveyance, in order to guard against loss or damage; and the Secretary of Prince Salim will also accompany the letter to England.

Prince Salim is reported to have said that King Faisal of Iraq had had no negotiation with the former as to the purchase of the letter, and that he is not contemplating sale of the same.—"Muslim Outlook."

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SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank Accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.
Established 7th September, 1906. (Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1859).
Head Office: Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange, (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
London Agents: The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00.00.000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00.000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00.000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH FOR
Your Clothes
Why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
Merchant Tailors.
Princess Street. BOMBAY

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE HISTORY OF THE INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY A RARE OPPORTUNITY
See
MAHATMA GANDHI.
and
HEAR HIS INSPIRING MESSAGE
HEAR MAHATMA'S MESSAGE
and
SEE HIM
There is nothing more inspiring than to hear his message from his own lips.
SATURDAY, 23rd May
Saraswati Film Company's
Superb Production
THE VALIANT ANGEL
OR
CHITOD-KI-VIRANGNA
Featuring
Screen's popular stars
Miss MADHURI and Miss YAKBAL
CHITOD-KI-VIRANGNA
A historical romance of the land of heroes—Chitod—A fascinating tale of Rajput chivalry dauntless deeds of a Rajput Heroine who stirred the nation to win their rights.
CINEMA MAJESTIC,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

N.Y.K. LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE CHINA and JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Tottori Maru	5975	18 May	30 May
Yamagata Maru	3807	22 ,,	3 June
Hakone ,,	10500	....	4 ,,
Iyo ,,	6000	30 May	13 ,,
Suiyo ,,	11000	....	16 ,,
Yokoshima ,,	6972	15 June	29 ,,
Hashimi ,,	11000	....	@ 30 ,,
Kaga ,,	5880	29 June	13 July

*Do not carry passengers
@Calls at Colombo
(a)From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakusan Maru	10500	27 ,,	14 June
Haruna ,,	10500	10 June	28 June

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru	22000	9 June	16 June
Shichibu ,,	22000	24 June	30 June

Subject to alteration without notice.
Besides the above, company operates Orient Seattle, South American (East and West Coast), Japan Australia services.
Cheapest Round the World Tour rates.
Full particulars, please apply to
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Lloyds Bank Building,
270/272, Hornby Road.
Phone No. 20278.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

BEST TONIC FOR WOMEN
SUNDARI SATHI
"Sundari Sathi" is the most effective elixir for all the diseases of women, such as Menorrhoea, Leucorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, Metritis, Hysteria, etc. So many doctors and physicians use it. Re. 1 per bottle Rs. 2-10 per 3 bottles.
Available at all the Chemists.
Dave Chemical Works, Ltd.
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

SHIPPING NEWS
Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
May 10.
Tamatsu Maru, Hongo, Calicut.
Khosran, Beathe, Karachi.
Meenam, Belweli, Dgebond.

DEPARTURE.
May 20.
Rauenfels. Altmapple, Karachi.

LOADING.
May 19.
Steamer City of Cairo for Liverpool.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.
S.S. Karoa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s mail steamer Karoa, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.
S.S. Tamatsu Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Tamatsu Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calicut, with a general cargo.
S.S. Meenam:—The M. Maritime steamer Meenam, arrived in harbour yesterday from Djibonti, with ballast.
S.S. Khosron:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Khosron arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.
S.S. Rauenfels:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Rauenfels, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.
Bombay, May 19.
2 Malwa, London, 30-5, M M & Co.
3 Frienfels, Kharachi, 22-5, L Edwards.
7 Fusijama Karachi 25-5 L T and M I.
8 Tottori Maru, Japan, 30-5, N Y Kaisha.
10 Durenda Europe NF, M M and Co.
12 Rauenfels, Karachi, 26-5, L Edwards Ltd.
14 Uhenfels, Rotterdam, 19-5, L Edwards Ltd.
16 Karoa, E & S Africa, 20-5, M M. and Co.
17 Peebles NF, NF, F F Campbell & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.
1 Borneo Maru, Kobe. 24-5, O S Kaisha.
2 Garmula Karachi NF, M M and Co.
3 Chakla, P. Gulf, 20-5, M M and Co.
4 Varela Busrah 22-5 M M and Co.
5 Costcappelle M'Coast 20-5 Merchant S N Co.
6 C/o. Durban Karachi 21-5, K. N. and Co.
9 Mirzapore Kobe 23-5 M M and Co.
10/11 Vita NF, NF, M M and Co.
12/13 Nuddea Calcutta 23-5 M M & Co.
14 Lalita M'Coast 20-5 Malabar S N Co.
15 Jamnagar, Bedi Bunder, 31-5, L Naranji and Co.
16 Laxmi, Aleppy, 19-5, R. Assana & C.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
A Jalajyoti Toticorin 30-5 Scindia S N Co.
B Rahmani, Red Sea Ports, 25-5, T Morrison & Co.
C/R Jalavihar Rangoon 22-5 Scindia S N Co.
G Maur, Bangkok 20-5 F Campbell and Co.
N Akbar, NF, NF, T Morrison & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED
FROM LONDON.
Kathay 29-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Rawalpindi, 5-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Mantua, 12-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Mooltan, 19-6-31, P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Mundra, 30-5-31, M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL
Clan Masseries, 27-5-31, J F C
C/o Warcester, 24-5-31, K N Co.
FROM OSLO
Tenesse, 20-5-31, L Edwards Ltd
Agra, 29-5-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Delhi 26-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Japan 24-7-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Tugela, 15-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM HAMBURG.
Werdenfels 26-5-31 L Edward Ltd.
Almkerk, 2-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Stolzenfels, 9-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Liechtenfels, 13-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Lanterfels, 23-6-31, L Edward Ltd.
Aytekerk, 29-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM GENOA.
Salubanka, 22-5-31, T M & Co.
FROM TRIESTE.
Fusijama, 17-5-31 L T and Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
Trentbank, 20-5-31, F F Campbell.
City of Derby, 31-5-31, F F Campbell
C/o Bradford, 18-6-31, F F Campbell Co.
C/o Canton, 18-7-31, F F Campbell Co.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Kidderpore, 24-5-31, P & O S N Co.
Yamagata Maru 20-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Heimei Maru 15-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Iyo Maru 30-5-31 N Y Kaisha
Tokima Maru, 15-6-31, N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru, 29-6-31, N Y Kaisha.
Comorin, 5-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Alipore, 21-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Shunko Maru, 3-6-31, O S Kaisha.
Celebes Maru, 19-6-31, O S Kaisha.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Maloja 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Narkunda, 22-5-31, P & O S N Co.
Naldera, 19-6-31, P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN
Karagola 23-5-31 M M and Co.
Khandalla, 6-6-31, M M & Co.
Kenya, 20-6-31, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON
Malwa, 30-5-31, P & O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH
Masula 16-5-31, M M & Co
FOR LIVERPOOL
C/o. Durban, N F K N and Co.
City of Cairo, NF, K N & Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Freinfels 20-5-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Uhenfels 19-5-31, L. Edwards Ltd.
FOR TRIESTE.
Fusijama, NF, L T Co.
FOR OSLO
Mirzapore 23-5-31 P & O S N Co.
Borneo Maru 24-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Tottori Maru 30-5-31, N Y Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH.
Chakla N. F. M. M. and Co.
Varela, N F M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA
Nudea N F M M and Co.
Jalajyoti, S S N Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Nurjehan, NF, T M & Co.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Mirzapore P & O S N Co.
Borneo Maru, O S Kaisha.
Tottori Maru N Y Kaisha.
FOR HAIPHONG.
Meinam, M. Marittina & Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Fusijama, L T Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Chakla, M M & Co.
Varela, M M & Co
GENERAL LANDING DATE.
Boats Baroda 18-5-31.
Jamnagar 18-5-31.
Varela 18-5-31.
Lalita 18-5-31.
Costcappelle 18-5-31.
Netravati 18-5-31.
Rauenfels 18-5-31.

STEAMERS FIXED.
FOR LONDON
Malwa P & O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
C/o. Durban, K N and Co.
City of Cairo K N & Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Freienfels L. Edwards Ltd.
Uhenfels L. Edwards Ltd.
Rewenfels, L Edwards Ltd.
FOR JEDDAH.
Rahmani T M and Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Maur, F F Campbell and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Nuddea, M M and Co.
Jalajyoti, S S N Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Nurjehan, T M & Co.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Mirzapore P & O S N Co.
Borneo Maru, O S Kaisha.
Tottori Maru N Y Kaisha.
FOR HAIPHONG.
Meinam, M. Marittina & Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Fusijama, L T Co.
FOR BUSREE.
Chakla, M M & Co.
Varela, M M & Co
GENERAL LANDING DATE.
Boats Baroda 18-5-31.
Jamnagar 18-5-31.
Varela 18-5-31.
Lalita 18-5-31.
Costcappelle 18-5-31.
Netravati 18-5-31.
Rauenfels 18-5-31.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, May 19.
S.S. Malwa for London:—500 cwts. groundnut in shell, M. Bhuta & Co.; 200 cwts. groundnut kernels, S. M. Raggon & Co.; 11 bales Persian hawks skin, The Imperial Bank of Persia; 206 lbs. sheep, skin raw, Yazdani & Co.; 22 bales goat skins, M. Mohamad Ali Co.
For London:—6 b'dles city teak wood strips, S. D. D. Golder & Co.; 5 bales sheep skin tanned, Meyer Nissim.
For Marsellies:—100 cwts. esalgul (fleeseed), M. Bhuta & Co.; 200 cwts. groundnut in shell, M Bhuta & Co.
S.S. City of Cairo for Marsellies:—600 cwts. Ind. heana leaves, T. Thadam & Sons.
S. S. City of Durban for Antwerp:—2,000 cwts. groundnut oil cake expelles, H. Haroon; 325 cwts. groundnut oil cake, M Bhutta & Co.; 500 tin old cas. iron, Gerhard Gabriel & Co.
For Dunkirk:—110 bales raw Ind. cotton, Bhailas Mowji & Co.
S.S. Frienfels for Hamkaigh:—110 bales Ind. raw cotton, Kilachand Devchand.
For Hamburg:—800 lbs. wet sheep casing, S. Mohameddin Haji Kadar Baksh; 1,976 cwts. Ind groundnut oil cakes, Ralli Bros 12 bales buffallo hide, Hafez Abdul Karim Abdul Majid;.
For Rotterdam:—800 cwts. jcowar, T. S. Thadani & Sons; 55 bales Ind. raw cotton, The Bombay Company Ltd.
For Antwerp:—195 bales Ind raw cotton, O. Suleman & Co.; 127 bales Ind. raw cotton, Ralli Bros.
For Stockholm:—10 cwts. mls. cardamams, R. S. Tata & Co.
For Oslo:—10 cwts. mls. cardamams, R. S. Tata & Co.
For Antwerp:—39 bales wool, Shamjimal.
S.S. Borneo Maru for Kobe:—100 tons old iron scraps, Fraiz & Co.; 1,000 bales Ind. raw cotton, Madhavdas Amersey & Co.; 10 tons scrap steel, Mitsu Busan Kaisha.
For Osaka:—300 bales raw Ind. cotton G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 150 bales Ind. raw cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.
S.S. Tottori Maru for Osaka.—200 tons old iron scrap, Ali Bros.
For Kobe:—1,000 bales raw Ind. cotton, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.
For Hongkong:—52 cwts. sandlewood, Sorabji Nowroji & Co.
For Shanghai:—300 bales Ind. raw cotton, Madhavdas Amerssey; 1,000 bales raw Ind. cotton, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 1,500 bales raw Ind cotton, The Patel Cotton Co., Ltd.
S.S. Tamatsu Maru for Kobe:—1,000 bales Ind. raw cotton, G, Dossa & Co.; 600 bales Ind. raw cotton, Tamatsa Maru.
For Nagasaki:—300 bales Ind. raw cotton, Madhavdas Amersey.
S.S. Mirzapore for Kobe:—200 bales Ind. raw cotton, Breul & Co.
For Osaka:—50 bales Ind. raw cotton, Gosho Kahshkik.
For Shanghai:—500 bales Ind. cotton raw, Ralli Brothers.
For Hongkong:—38 cwts. per appricots, Huseinbhoy Buxbhoy.
S.S. Sliverdom for New York:—1,000 cwts. Ind. castor seed, Ralli Bros.; 6,000 cwts. Ind. castor seed, Kilachand Devichand; 100 bales clean cotton fly, P. D. Vora & Co.
For Genoa:—5,000 cwts. Ind. groundnut, Kilachand Devchand; 5,000 cwts. Ind. linseed, Kilachand Devchand; 110 bales cotton fly clean, M. Chandulal & Co.; 250 bales Ind. raw cotton, O. Suleman & Co.
For New Orleans:—120 tons per ovide of manganese ore, James Finlay & Co.
For Marsellies:—10,000 cwts, Ind. groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 509 tons. Ind. manganese, The Shivrajpur Syndicate; 3,000 cwts. Ind. groundnuts, Kilachand Devchand.
For Philadelphia:—286 bales wool, Shamji Mal.
S.S. Fujigama for Trieste:—2,000 cwts. Ind. groundnuts, Rall Bros.; 165 bales Ind. cotton raw, K. M. Nathoo; 445 bales Ind cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 165 bales Ind. cotton raw, E. Spinner & Co.; 250 cwts. groundnut, S. M. Rajgor & Co.
For Veniese:—55 bales Ind. cotton raw, K. M. Nathoo; 110 bales Ind. cotton raw, Volkart Bros.
For Faime:—55 bales Ind. cotton raw, E. Spinner & Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, May 19.
S.S. Baroda, from Basrah, Agents M. M. & Co.:—38 bags poppy seed.
From Mohamerah:—200 b'dles kazabone (attari-); 235 b'dles wool; 62 cases raisins; 23 b'dles attari; 72 b'dles (attari) ganzabone; 5 b'dles skins; 12 bags skin salted; 45 bags skin salted; 383 bags khash khash; 107 cases raisins; 65 bags gum.
From Bushire:—313 bags almonds; cases gum traga canth; 78 bags gumm traga canth; 102 bags al. kernal; 1 case skin; 20 cases celluloid bampes.
From Bunder Abbas:—22 bags almonels; 24 bags almonels; 52 bags r. bads; 69 jottes assafotida; 59 bags raisins; 30 bags pista; 155 bales cotton; 107 bales cotton; 147 tins ghee; 61 bags al. seeds.
From Jask:—69 bags matosts.
From Muscat:—67 bags sarcins; 467 bags dry dates; 2 b'dles sk. specists.
From Chashan:—59 b'dles siffi mats.
From Gwader:—12 b'dles mats; 85 b'dles siffi mats.
From Karachi:—10 b'dles motor rubber tyres; 2 cases tubes; 7 bags shall; tins; 4,994 bags cement; 156 bales cotton.
From Verawal:—718 bales cotton; 41 bags garmar.
From Dubai:—3 tin gold; 3 tin pearls.
From Mangroli:—1 pkt. s/c spece s/v.
S.S. Thelma from Abadan. Agents B. Shell:—74,495 tons liquid finnance oil in bulk.
S.S. Gogra from Karachi, Agents M. M. & Co.:—1 bag rice; 1 pcs. teak planks.
From Rangoon:—14 b'dles j. w. planks; 1 pcs. teak sleepers; 7 b'dles teak scantling; 432 pcs teak scantlings; pcs. squan; 2 bags rice.
From Moulmein:—1 bag rice.
S.S. Jalajyoti from Akyab, Agents S. S. N. & Co.:—51 nang empty iron drums.
From Cochin:—100 chests tea 10 cases crepe sheets rubber; 2 cases sole rubber; 512 b'dles coi yarns; 85 b'dles bamboo mats; 16 b'dles packing mats; 75 rolls coir mattings.
From Cannanore:—3 bales cotton piece goods.
S.S. Jaladuta from Rangoon Agents S. S. N. Co.:—1,181 teak scantlings; 25,826 bags rice; 1 b'dles old gunnies; 112 case cutch; 18 cases art silk piece goods; 15 cases art silk shirting 16 cases woollen magtin; 10 bag hermuli; 30 b'dles old jute gunnies; 4 cases cotton piece goo printings; 15 cases art silk piece goods; 13 cases cotton piece goods; 34 bales wool; 6 cases woollen and cotton piece goods; 76 nonas empty iron drums; 100 bags kulthi;.
From Colombo:—5 pk. gs. personal effects:
From Alleppey:—18 chests tea; 85 chests rubber.
From Cochin:—385 b5dles bamboo mats; 24 b'dles packing mats; 55 b'dles coir rope; 10 coils coir rope.
From Calicut:—1,595 bales cotton; 647 bales cotton; 23 jotts coir yarn; 76 coils coir rope; 266 bags sandle wood; 9 bales khaddar; 6 cases ghee; 7 bales cotton waste; 189 cases soap.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, May 19.
Following a further sharp break of 27 points in New York Futures, our market opened quiet, but steady at Rs. 177 for Broach J/A delivery. At this level there was considerable short covering by a prominent Bear operator and prices advanced to Rs. 177|12. The demand was satisfied by offerings from Japanese firms and Commission Houses. About 10,000 bales were covered, but as soon as buying orders were executed, price assumed quiet tone on long liquidation. The general opinion is against selling at this low level. Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 8 points and actual opening rates were 9 points down. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. under:—
Broach A/M. Rs. 172
Broach J/A. Rs. 177
New Broach A/M. 191
Oomra May Rs. 152/12
Oomra July Rs. 156/4
New Oomra D/J. Rs. 163/8
Bengal May Rs. 141/8
Bengal July Rs. 141/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, May 19.

May	134.20—1.60
August	125.90—1.50
November	120.50—1.30

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, May 19.
America is reported selling silver freely and China markets are easy. There is little faith in the stabilization of Silver prices and the market is quiet.

	Rs.	a.	D.
Mint Gold Ready	21	3	9
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21	3	6
Mint Gold 2nd ,,	21	4	0
Silver Ready	43	1	0
Silver 1st Settlement	42	14	0
Silver 2nd ,,	42	9	0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, May 19.

	1930-31	1929-30
F P. Bales.		
Receipts to date 18-5-31	8655000	8342000
Receipts Yesterday 18-5-31	1000	13000
Exports to date 18-5-31	6218000	6410000
Stock at Ports 15-5-31	3383000	1671000
Stock Interior Towns 15-5-31	1091000	844000
Stock Liverpool 15-5-31	1069000	906000
Visible Supply 15-5-31	6596000	3841000
Quantity in Sight 15-5-31	12662000	13463000
Quantity out of Sight 15-5-31	9138000	11267000

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.
Bombay, May 19.
Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 32/8 Highest Rs. 32/11 Closing Rs. 32/3
Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 33/4 Highest 33/6/6 Closing Rs. 32/14
Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 30/6 Closing Rs. 29/14
Groundnut Seeds Delivery Aug Opening Rs. 31/8 Highest Rs. 31/6 Lowest Rs. 31/2/6 Closing Rs. 31/3

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, May 19.
Ex-Godown.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs 379/ per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/ per case of 84 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 68/ per ton.

MONEY MARKETS

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, May 19.
B C Rate T T 1/5 29/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 13/16.
LONDON
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16—May.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 June.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 31/32 June.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 15/16 July.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 1/4.
Banks Selling T T 277.
Banks Buying T T 276 1/4.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 918.
Banks Buying D D 930.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 938.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 7/8.
Banks Buying 60 days 134 3/4
Banks Selling D D 67 3/8
GERMANY.
Banks Selling D D 84 1/4
HOLLAND.
Banks Selling D D 156 1/8
AVA
Banks Selling D D 89 3/4
BOMBAY
New York/London 4.86 7/16 18th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/2 7/8 18th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 18th inst.
London/Paris 124.30 18th inst.
London/Belgium 34. 96 18th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.23 18th inst.
London/Italy 92.90 18th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-11 1/2 16th inst. £4-4-11 1/2 18th inst.
Silver London Ready 13 16th inst. 12 7/8 18th inst.
Silver London Forward 12 15/16 16th inst. 12 13/16 18th inst.
Silver New York Ready 28 1/4 16th inst. 27 7/8 18th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 9/32 per cent 16th inst. 2 1/8 per cent 18th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 1/8 per cent 16th inst. 2 1/4 per cent 18th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 2 1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 1/2 p. c. 3 Mos 5 p. c. 6 Mos 4 1/2 p. c.
Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver. Dull. India and and Continent sold. Buyers satisfied.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Bombay, May 19.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62/7/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1951-56 Rs. 89/15
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 75/1
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/12
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/15
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94
6 per cent Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 100/8
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/2
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100/6
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101/3
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/11
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 71/12
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 70/8
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 70/8
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1939 Rs. 88/6
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101/8
FORWARD RATES.
2nd June settlement.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62/7/6
5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 101-8-0
Tone of Market:—Steady

LONDON DISCOUNTS.
Bombay, May 19.
3 Months Discounts 2 1/8 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 2 1/4 p.c.
Call Money 3 p c.
One Month 5-1/4 p.c.
Three Months 4 3/4 p.c.
Six Months 4 3/4 p.c.
Tone of Money market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 1/2 p.c.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 18.

Sakellaridis, May	7.74
July ...	7.84
September	8.00
October	8.08
November	8.12
January	8.26
March	8.37
F.G.F. Spot	8.15

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"His Guns Must Be Spiked Now"

GANDHIJI "IS OUT FOR SPECTACULAR SUCCESS OR SPECTACULAR FAILURE."

Will Walk Out Of R. T. C. With World's Eyes On Him.

WHAT MR. VILLIERS TOLD 'DAILY EXPRESS' INTERVIEWER.

LONDON, May 2.
(By Air Mail).

"The British business community of India has gone to the limit of concessions.

"If anything further is done which will allow the British trader to be discriminated against, we business men will ally ourselves with the Mohammedan minority, and all other minorities, even to the extent of using physical force.

"Mr. Gandhi must be told now that he will not be allowed to raise the question of the right of secession from the Empire at the forthcoming conference. If, in retaliation, he should reinstate the boycott and civil disobedience the Indian Government must act swiftly and firmly—and within three months the whole rebellion can be crushed."

These statements were made yesterday to the "Daily Express" by Mr. Edward Villiers, president of the European Association of India, who has recently come to this country with a message of grave importance for the British Government and the British people.

The European Association, which has 8,500 members throughout India, represents the whole of the British mercantile community. It has access to the Viceroy and to the Indian Government, and works in the closest co-operation with the Indian Chambers of Commerce.

Mr. Villiers' mission is of such importance that he has already been received by the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Churchill, Lord Reading, Lord Peel and other political leaders.

"Have you found much clear thinking about the Indian problem over here?" asked the "Daily Express" representative.

"I have found either no thinking at all," snapped Mr. Villiers, "or else thinking of the most confused kind. One or two of your political leaders really understand the question: the rest, I firmly believe, are completely Hindudised."

'A MOST ASTUTE POLITICIAN."

Mr. Villiers is a tall, energetic man in the forties. He has the figure of an athlete and speaks briskly and decisively. He knows the importance of his mission, but is prepared to study every other point of view. He is determined without being dogmatic.

"What is the exact truth about Gandhi?" Mr. Villiers was asked.

"Gandhi may have been a saint" was the reply. "He may still be a saint, for all I know, but this much I do know: he is a most astute politician. As a politician, of course, he is completely in the hands of the Parsee millionaires, the Bombay millowners.

"They whistle—and he dances to their tune. I wish I could impress on the people here in Britain how true that is.

"The trouble with many people here is that they think Gandhi represents India. He does nothing of the sort. He represents an important political party. No more—no less.

"That brings me to something which I think is of the utmost importance."

SPECTACULAR SUCCESS — OR FAILURE.

He hesitated, and then, choosing his words very carefully, said:

"Gandhi is coming to the London Conference with one idea: he is determined that he shall secure a spectacular success or a spectacular failure.

"For the last two months he has been announcing everywhere that he will raise at this Conference the question of India's right to secede from the British Empire.

"Now, since he started saying that, there has been nothing from the British Government to tell him that it must not and cannot be raised.

"In my opinion, and in the opinion of the business men of India, the British Government should at once issue a statement concerning the agenda of the forthcoming Conference and indicate that th question of secession cannot b discussed.

"If that is not done a situatio of complete humiliation will ar There is nothing that Gand wants more than to walk out of the London Conference with the world's eyes on him because the Conference will not hear him on secession.

"His guns must be spiked now. He must be put in his place—an honourable place, as one of India's political leaders, subject to the same liberties and the same limitations as any other political leader at the Conference."

Mr. Villiers was asked what would happen if the British Government issued the statement he advised.

He answered that, in his opinion, Gandhi would probably refuse to go to the Conference, but that the Conference should go on just the same.

"But supposing," the "Daily Express" representative asked, "that he reinstates the boycott and civil disobedience?"

Mr. Villier's answer came without a moment's hesitation. It was in the words quoted above:—

"The British business community of India has gone to the limit of concession. If anything further is done which will allow the British trader to be discriminated against, we business men will ally ourselves with the Mohammedan minority and all other minorities even to the extent of using physical force.

"The British community" added Mr. Villiers, co-operating in every possible way to secure peace and quiet in India, but there is one thing that we will no have. We ask no favours we demand no special rights.

"What we do insist upon is the same standing in India as the Indian merchant, just as the Indian merchant doing business in England has the same standing as the English trader. We will never submit for a moment to any discrimination which puts us in a position of inequality to the Indian or to the foreigner.

"Our contention is that we must have equal conditions and fair-play for all. On that basis we can look after ourselves.

"The unrest in India has been very greatly exaggerated. It nothing like as universal as people over here seem to think.

"IMPOSSIBLE POSITION.

"As a matter of fact, the disobedience movement was failing. It was doomed, although I agree that it was better that it should have failed through reasonableness than through counter-violence.

"The last thing any of us want is to use armed force, but there will be no need for that if the British Government avoids hysterical concessions which are going to place us and the seventy million Mohammedans and the loyal Hindus in an impossible position."

Finally, Mr. Villiers was asked what he brought would be the best constitution for India.

"I believe," he said, "that as soon as it is possible the immediate responsibility of Government should be transferred from Whitehall to India. The autonomy of the provinces should be pushed forward, the provinces being responsible to the central government, but the central government must always remain responsible to the British Parliament at Westminster.

"India has a great future, and a happy future within the Empire. If you people over her will believe that, and never allow yourselves to forget it you can see that that future comes true in India itself."

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE AT OTTAWA.

—:o:—

Question Of Indian Delegation Personnel

NO APPOINTMENT BY RESPECTIVE PARTIES

LONDON, May 18.

Replying to questions in Commons, Mr. Benn declined to consider the suggestion that the Indian delegation to the Imperial Conference at Ottawa should be appointed by the respective parties.—Reuter.

CHANDA NEWS.

Congress Election

(From Our Correspondent.)
CHANDRA, May 14.

In the meeting which was held to-day in the morning in the Congress office the members o the Working Committee of the Taluka Congress Committee were elected. Mr. Babasaheb Patil nas been elected as a president and, Mr. H. S. Hood as Vice-President.

The following representatives were elected for the Provincial Congress Committee:—Mr. Maheshdas, Mr. Yadnik, Mr. Khannamwar, and Mrs. Jadisharao Salave.

GENERAL AVARI CONGRATULATED.

A public meeting was addressed by Seth Khusalchand, Messrs. Yadnik and Dwadasiwar at Mul. The speakers asked the people to strengthen the hands of the Congress and to believe in Mahatmaji.

The same meeting congratulated General Avari and condemned the bureaucracy on his recent conviction.

Delay In Disposal Of Postal Complaints

(From Our Correspondent.)
WADHWAN CAMP, May 17.

The delay in disposal of public complaints by the Postal Superintendent is much criticised. The Dhrangadhra Postal complaint case has been forwarded to the Director-General, New Delhi.

The Municipal officials should inspect all hotels here and instruct the owners to' keep them clean as they are very dirty.

R. T. C.

Although official news is not forthcoming, it is becoming increasingly clear that the Federal Structure Committee will meet in London in September and the plenary session of the Round Table Conference in November.—A. P.

OUT-OF-JOBS CLASH WITH IN-JOBS

—:o:—

No Work Until All Employed

"REAL HIMSA TO GO HUNGRY" SAYS FARMER LEADER

(From Our Correspondent).
KARACHI, May 18.

About sixty unemployed resumed picketing at Karachi Bazaar to-day and came into collision with workmen in godowns. Marching into the bazar the unemployed men appear to have interfered with camel carts waiting is front of the shops. Drivers remonstrated and an exchange of fist-cuffs followed. One or two merchants are reported to have offered to give work to some of the unemployed but the men declined do any work unless all of them were employed. According to an undertaking given to Gandhiji Gajadhar the former leader has publicly disclaimed any connection with the resumption of picketing. It is stated he has been often helping the unemployed from his own private resources but at the meeting of the men last night he said he could no longer do so and if driven by hunger they resorted to picketing again he would have no responsibility. Therefore in fact they would thereby be only carrying out Mahat Gandhi's principle of Ahimsa for it would be real Himsa to go hungry.

DHULIA YOUTH LEAGUE'S SHOCK TO CITIZENS

Mystery Of District Peasant's Conference

DHULIA, May 18.

The President, West Khandesh District Congress Committee wires:—

The Dhulia Youth League's policy was under disguise till last night when the League disillusioned Dhulia citizens at a meeting by declaring unequivocably that they never proposed to work under the Congress National Flag and were independent of the Congress organisation. Keen, popular resentment was evident during the meeting. The Youth League for the first time announced to hold the District Peasants' Conference at Dhulia. Dhulia citizens are further amazed by a special telegram dated 15th inst. in to-day's "Nawakal" which states that the District Peasants Conference is settled and that a Reception Committee of influential gentlemen, is already appointed. That telegram therefore is irresponsible?

HARDSHIPS OF RAILWAY WORKERS

—:o:—

"Retrenchment Totally Unjustified."

WORKMEN TO BE READY FOR EMERGENCY.

(From Our Correspondent).
DOHAD, May 18.

Owing to the third divisional Conference of B. B. and C. I. Railway workers, Dohad was the scene of much enthusiasm Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta and Purshottam Trikamdas arrived from Bombay on 17th inst. The Conference was attended by a large number of delegates from Bombay, Godhra, Rutlam along with local railway workers from all departments. Sjt. N. A. V. Raman welcoming delegates as Chairman of the Reception Committee, depicted the hardships of railway workers such as insecurity of service under the present retrenchment policy, differential medical treatment, unsatisfactory management of railway quarters, inadequate provision of light latrines and water taps, unsatisfactory management of local committee, low wages and discouraging attitude of the local authority towards Union Members etc.

RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION CENSURED

Thereafter Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta President-Elect delivered his address exhaustively dealing with present conditions of workers on this line. He strongly resented the action of the agent in refusing the use of the institute for holding meetings which is the fundamental right of workers. While discussing the question of retrenchment at length he deplored the actions of the railway administration in ignoring the directions of the Railway Board to take the Union into confidence. In view of not putting a stop to extravagance repeatedly brought to the notice of authorities, he opined that the present retrenchment was totally unjustified and unnecessary.

"BE READY"

Sjt. Mehta referred to the issue of the application made on behalf of Railwaymen's Federation to Government of India for appointment of a conciliation board in connection with the retrenchment policy and appealed to workmen to be ready for emergency in case with the request was not conceded. Thereafter resolutions supporting the demand of the union and pertaining to local grievances were passed unanimously the centres' annual general meeting was held the same night and report of the working and balance sheet of accounts were submitted and passed.

OUR KATHIWAR LETTER

Princes To Gag Journalists

STRONG LEADERSHIP NECESSARY

(From Our Own Correspondent).
KATHIAWAR, May 18.

The public of Kathiawar is greatly discontented at the refusal of Jamsaheb to Sjt. Manilal Kothari's offer with regard to the release of three political prisoners. The State fears journalists much and the police authorities run here and there searching for them. The three prisoners have asked mercy of the State stating that "We are innocent, yet we ask mercy of ou. Maharajah". It is now for the Jamsaheb to look to the will of the public of Kathiawar.

The farmers of Porbander are suffering from heavy taxation The subordinate officials of the Revenue Department are troubling the poor peasants. The applications are much delayed. It is for the Rana of Porbander to investigate the whole case for finding out the real truth and to redress the grievances of the farmers.

FACTORY ACT.

In Kathiawar, the Factory Act is not applicable to some cotton mills and hence the mill-workers suffer much. The Bhavnagar Mill necessitates such an Act because, it is reported, there is over-time work, as well as under-aged boys working in mills. Same is the case with regard to Wadhwan Camp Mill and the matter has appeared in Press also. The ruling authorities should enforce Factory Acts as early as possible, for the general welfare of the workers.

The Dhasa Rape Case is taken by the police authorities. The accused Bhogilal is now in jail because nobody has stood bail for him as yet. The terror of outlaws in some parts of Bhavnagar State is still there. The Police Department should be up and doing Amreli and other police may combine for joint action for rooting out this evil.

OLD MEN WANT YOUNG GIRLS.

Social backwardness is seen in most of the parts of Kathiawar. The youths have now girded up their loins for social reform. The victory of volunteers at Mota Devalia in returning back an old man without marrying a young girl has inspired youths of other parts to stop such marriages.

There is a case in Bilkha, taken up by the Youth League, in which the girl is unwilling to marry an old man. Thus in every part of Kathiawar one sees such signs of agitation for social reform. The successful Satyagraha of youths have made the old persons angry, but the firmness and calmness of youths has evinced praise from every part of Kathiawar in intelligent circles.

RAJKOT STATE POLITICS.

The political situation of Rajkot State is drifting day by day. Some persons are trying to put all sorts of obstacles but the young Maharajah, it is larnt, is vry ken about the Inspection Committee for regulating the finances of the State. There will be some change also among some officials.

It is rumoured in well-known circles that the Princes and administrators of Kathiawar States have chalked out a definite policy for future action. They are, it seems, very keen on gagging journalists, and correspondents by direct and indirect methods. It is for the people, who are organisers, t understand all these things.

LIMBDI SERVANTS' SUFFERINGS

The appointment of Barrister Masurikar in place of Mr. Kadri in Jurnagarh State is the talk of the day, but there is no official confirmation.

The village classes at Amreli are going on well.

Picketing has been successful at Palitana. The monopoly problem of Gondal State has created discontent amongst the public.

The new Diwan of Limbdi is very seriously investigating the past errors and efforts are made by him to set all matters right. The servants of the State have not received their pay for 4 to 5 months.

The Agency subjects require a strong leadership to ventilate their grievances because they are too many. The youths of Kathiawar should earnestly think of holding a session of Kathiawar Youth Conference.

"BEHIND GOONDAS THE BETTER CLASS."

"Do Away With False Pandits And Maulvies!"

'LEADERS FIALED IN THEIR DUTY': PANDIT SUNDER LAL'S PLAISPEAKING ON CAWNPORE ORGY

CAWNPORE, May 14.

Some plain speaking regarding the people's share of responsibility in connection with the Cawnpore riots and the course they took was the feature of an "At Home" given to the members of the Congress Inquiry Committee before it dispersed. There was a large and representative gathering present and speeches were made by Dr. Bhagwandas, Mr. Sunderlal and Maulvi Zaffarulmulk, members of the Commission, and by Dr. Murarilal on behalf of the citizens.

IN MEMORY OF VIDYARTHI

Dr. Bhagwandas after thanking the Cawnpore public for the cooperation the committee had received from them said that the responsibility now rests on the leaders of public opinion in Cawnpore for peace between the two communities. He suggested the founding of two scholarships in memory of the late Mr. Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi one for a Muslim student in Vedanta and Yoga and another for a Hindu student of Taswaf and Soofism, side by side. The development of a common culture and spirit of self-purification would bring about perfect unity.

LEADERS WHO FAILED

Pandit Sunderlal in a plain spoken and frank speech blamed the Hindu Sanghatan, as well as the Tabligh and Tanzeem movements. He said extreme callousness had been shown by some Cawnpore leaders, Hindu as well as Moslem. He asserted that if the leaders on both sides had been honest and sincere and painstaking the riots would not have occurred. The responsibility for the riots must lie on the leaders who failed in their duty.

WORSE THAN BRUTES

He thought that pending cases should be withdrawn. The spirit of getting the goondas sentenced was unwholesome. The goondas had merely been tools in the hands of others. Something was radically wrong with the Cawnpore people. He begged both communities to stop mutual recriminations. Had there been a few more Vidyarthis Cawnpore would have been spared this shame and humiliation as well as bloodshed. The people lacking the rudimentary essentials of manhood behave worse than brutes.

THE BETTER CLASS

He said he had evidence in his possession how goondas were made to do things at the biddings of the better class people. He appealed to the communities to develop a common culture.

He added that history as taught in the schools was mainly responsible for the tension. On the plea of religion people had become irreligious. He exhorted the audience to do away with such pundits and maulvies and dabbled in these things as they were a curse and the pest of society. No peace could come long as people played in the hands of such pundits and maulavies. They had ruined many an Empire before. They would surely ruin India.—A.P.

HOW TO RESTORE AMITY IN CAWNPORE.

Congressman Suggests Withdrawal Of Cases.

U. P. GOVERNOR VISITS RIOT AREAS

CAWNPORE, May 18.

Sir William Malcolm Hailey, Governor of the United Province met the members of the Relief Committee yesterday at Circui House. His Excellency addressed the members and then called upon Mr. A. I. Carnegie, President of the Committee to formulate a scheme for organisation and distribution of relief.

DIVIDE CITY.

Mr. Carnegie put forward a scheme which was adopted after some discussion. The city was to be divided into six parts with six sub-committees each consisting of three members, one European, one Hindu and one Mahomedan.

He suggested that the Municipal Board should arrange for Rs. 50,000 to be sanctioned for grant of relief through the agency of the Relief Committee.

His Excellency then urged the members of the various sub-committees to use their influence with the respective communities to create confidence and induce them to live together in amity.

WITHDRAW CASES.

Dr. Jwalaprasad Rohtgi, a Congressman suggested the withdrawal of cases as it would go a long way towards removing the cause of trouble. He suggested the withdrawal of such pending cases arising out of the riots as could possibly be withdrawn. His Excellency assured the members that this matter would have his close attention.

In the evening His Excellency visited the affected areas. He could not visit Meston Road, principal headquarters of the police during the riots, and the place where the trouble originated for want of time. His Excellency granted several interviews to-da to a number of prominent citizens.—A. P.

N. W. F. SUBJECTS COMMITTEE

Agricultural Officer As A Witness

PESHAWAR, May 18.

The N.W.F.P. Subjects Committee examined to-day Mr. Robertson Brown who for 20 years has been agricultural officer in the Frontier. Questioned regarding the causes of failure to irrigate full area commanded by the Upper Swat Canal, the witness stated that in his opinion a certain proportion of this area was not really suitable for irrigation. In the case of suitable land still lying uncultivated, new settlers should be attracted by offering land for three years without rent. Special concessions should also be made in water rates for the first few years.

Witness explained in detail what had been done in the past for agriculture, particularly at the experimental station at Tarnab, where important results had been achieved. He also explained the development scheme now under consideration which includes establishment of demonstration stations in each District.

The Committe adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

JAIN GIRL'S APPEAL TO YOUTH LEAGUERS.

To Save Her From Forced Wedlock

(From Our Correspondent.)
HALVAD, May 17.

The Secretary of the Kathiawar Sewa Mandal of Dhrangadhra who had been here on the 16th instant has taken a written statement of a girl who is not willing to marry the bridegroom-elect because his mind being unsteady he is earning nothing. Inspite of many requests the community is doing nothing. She appeals to the Jain Youths of Kathiawar to take hp her cause and save her and other sisters of Kathiawar from the autocracy of the elders. Her two brothers are also not willing parties to such a marriage. Latest reports show that they are in search of a match, who may be ready to brave all odds. Sjt. Maneckchand of Dhrangadhra is also trying to enlist general support.

SIR F. SYKES IN NURSING HOME.

To Undergo Internal Operation.

LONDON, May 18.

Sir Frederick Sykes has gone into a nursing home in Hampshire for internal operation. His condition is not very serious, but he expects to be there at least for a month.—Reuter.

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